The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

George Francis Train Released by the British Authorities.

Spanish Intervention in Italy Repudiated by Victor Emmanuel.

Better Prospects of the Paraguayan Army Defending Humaita.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Particulars of the Arrest of Mr. Train—His Subsequent Release from Custody—The British Government to be Sued for Heavy Damages.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 21—Noon.

The following particulars of the arrest of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN have been received here from Queenstown:

During the transit of the tender which contained the passengers and the baggage of the *Scotia* from the steamer to the wharf, the baggage of Mr. TRAIN, as well as that of Mr. THOS. C. DURANT, of New-York, who was also a passenger, was subjected to the most rigorous examination by the Customs officers. Nothing of an incendiary or seditious character being found in the trunks of either of these gentlemen, they were accordingly both permitted to go ashore. As they stepped from the tender to the wharf they were arrested, and taken before a Justice of the Peace in the city. The examination eliciting nothing against the prisoners to warrant their detention, they were discharged. Soon after their arrival at their hotel they were rearrested. Upon the completion of the second examination, Mr. DURANT was discharged. The authorities, however, detained Mr. TRAIN, and he was sent in custody to the Cork Jail. On Saturday he was brought before a court and reëxamined, but remanded until Monday, the 27th inst.

In the meantime the case is creating considerable excitement. The newspapers are reprinting the characteristic speeches and letters of Mr. TRAIN, as forming a sort of justification of his arrest.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 21—Evening.

Mr. TRAIN was discharged from arrest at Cork this morning. He has sent the following dispatch by Atlantic Cable to his friends in America:

> I have just been released on the intervention of Mr. ADAMS. I have brought suit against the British Government for one hundred thousand pounds damages.
> GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The facts of the whole case are now given as follows:

GEE, an Englishman, told some people on the tug, that TRAIN said he came to Ireland to organize the Fenians and to fight, and this was the cause of TRAIN'S arrest. GEE denied that he made any such statement, when brought up as a witness in court.

Mr. EASTMAN, United States Consul at Queenstown, was very active on Mr. TRAIN'S part. Minister ADAMS had an interview with Lord STANLEY, when the Government disavowed all responsibility for his arrest, saying that the action was taken by the local authorities. Mr. TRAIN was finally released on the interference of Minister ADAMS.

The Threatened Disturbances in Waterford County.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Jan 1—Evening.

The accounts received here of the threatened disturbance in Waterford County were greatly exaggerated. On Friday a number of men, under cover of the night surrounded the Martello Tower at Duncannon and made hostile demonstrations. But, finding the place well garrisoned, the crowd retired without making any attack or doing any damage.

ITALY.

Cost of the Government's Anti-Garibaldian Campaign—Spain and the Roman Question.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

According to a statement made by the Government, the measures taken to prevent and put a stop to the late invasion of the States of the Church by the Garibaldians, have added 18,000,000 lires to the expenditures during the past year.

Prime Minister MENABREA has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government. It was called forth by the speech of Queen ISABELLA at the opening of the Cortes, in which it was announced that Spain was ready to interfere for the defence of the Papal States. MENABREA informed the Spanish Cabinet that Italy will not admit the intervention in her affairs of any foreign Power save France, in whose case such intervention is only allowed by special treaty stipulations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Later Advices more Favorable to the Prospects of Lopez—Cholera in Buenos Ayres.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from South America which says the communications of President LOPEZ at Humaita are secure, and the attempt of the Allies to take that fortification by siege is hopeless. The cholera had broken out in Buenos Ayres, and specie payment had been suspended in Montevideo. These internal difficulties, the writer thinks, will prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay on the part of Brazil and Uruguay.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Yucatan—Proposed Building of a Fleet—Alliance Between Southern Republics.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz. An expedition of 2,000 men, commanded by Gen. ALATORRE, was expected to leave Vera Cruz on the 25th inst. for Yucatan, where they were to unite with a thousand loyal men and march on the Imperialists. The Mexican Government was sparing neither men nor money to subdue the rebellion. At last accounts affairs were becoming more quiet, and it is supposed the approach of the expedition was having a good effect. It is presumed that the object of the revolution there was to change the fundamental laws of the Republic, and a distrust of President JUAREZ was the principal cause of the disloyalty of the Yucatanese. Capt.-Gen. LERSUNDI has determined to prevent the organizing or departure from Cuba of any expeditions to Yucatan; the followers of SANTA ANNA are consequently much depressed.

PORFIRIO DIAZ remained at Vera Cruz where he was engaged in recruiting the government of the city and State, and was making some efforts to purchase steamers for the Mexican navy.

A project was on foot for the building of twenty-four frigates, one to be furnished by each State of the Republic.

An alliance between Mexico, Peru, Chili and Bolivia was nearly concluded.

An attempt at revolution at Morelia had been frustrated.

Petitions have been sent into the Mexican Congress for an increase of the duty on foreign cotton, and for the general protection of national products.

Congress had passed resolutions permitting LERDO DE TEJADA and Señor BALCARCEL to remain in the Cabinet. The Ministries of the Interior and of the Treasury were still vacant.

The internal condition of Mexico was still very bad. Stages were stopped everywhere on the public roads, and the passengers robbed.

At San Louis Potosi the soldiers were robbing the people.

The bandits defeated the troops sent against them at Cuernavaca.

The revolution at Acapulco was successful. ALVAREZ found but few adherents, and was compelled to fly.

Seizure of Liquor in Boston by a New-York Officer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Three hundred and fifty barrels of spirits were seized here yesterday by Revenue Inspector CONALTY, of New-York.

The New-York State Military Association.

ALBANY, N. Y. Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The State Military Association met here this afternoon, Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, President, in the chair. A large number of officers were present. Gen. ASPINWALL delivered the annual address, reviewing the condition of the State National Guards, and making various suggestions for promoting their efficiency.

The Treasurer reported the expenditures of the Association for the year at $502.19.

On motion of Col. THOMPSON, a committee of one was appointed from each Division District to select officers of the Association for the ensuing year, consisting of Col. Thompson, Gen. Burges, Col. Meserole, Col. Blood, Gen. Martin, Maj. Van Horn, Col. Butler, and Maj.-Gen. Howard.

The case of Gen. FAIRCHILD was finally disposed of by the adoption of a resolution offered by Col. THOMPSON, discharging him from all further obligations to the Society.

A communication was received from Adjutant-General MARVIN, stating that he would recommend an amendment to the Military Code, by reducing the maximum force of the National Guard, now fixed at 50,000 men, to 25,000 or 30,000, and also ask for an appropriation to make an enrollment of the reserve militia, so that a yearly tax may be collected, and a fund reserved independent of the necessity of taxing the people for the support of the military.

Col. BUTLER offered a resolution urging the introduction of Professorships of military instruction in the various academies of the State.

Gen. ASPINWALL offered a resolution recommending an amendment to the law of 1867 creating a Provost-Marshal to be appointed by the commander of each brigade, whose duty shall be to attend and supervise regimental courts-martial in each brigade, the collection of fines, &c. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Amendments.

On motion of Capt. HEATH, a committee of three was appointed to consider the propriety of holding the annual meetings in the several division districts, and also of changing the time of holding such meetings.

Major BEDELL offered a series of resolutions adopted by the officers of the Twenty-first Brigade, proposing certain amendments to the code, which were referred to the Committee on Amendments.

The Convention then adjourned to 10:30 o'clock to-morrow.

The State Canals and the Contract System.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

A large meeting of citizens and the Board of Trade was held this morning, to consider the condition of the canals of the State under the contract system. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted strongly denunciatory of the present iniquitous management of the canals, and calling upon the Legislature to repeal the contract system and return to that of superintendents and engineers, appointed by State authority and responsible for their acts.

A committee of thirty was appointed to proceed to Albany and urge the immediate action of the Legislature on the subject.

Meeting of the State Temperance Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The New-York State Temperance Convention assembled in this city to-day. Quite a large number of delegates were present, representing most of the temperance organizations in existence. Gen. JOSEPH C. SMITH, of Kingston, is the President. The general temper of the Convention is to censure both of the great political parties for their hostility to the cause of temperance. The temperance men are of the opinion that if they but exert their power their claims will be speedily recognized by the Legislature, and reform in the laws will be speedily effected. State Senator O'DONNEL is one of the most active members of the Convention.

The New-Jersey Legislature—The Death of Senator Ludlam.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The death of Senator LUDLAM was announced in the Senate and House to-day. Speeches were made on this sad event by Messrs. BETTLE of Camden, PLUMMER of Salem, and HAYES of Essex, in the Senate, and by Mr. NIXON in the House. Resolutions were passed in respect to the memory of the deceased, and a joint committee appointed to make arrangements for the obsequies.

An anti-monopoly State Convention will be held here to-morrow to organize a free railroad association.

The Pennsylvania Legislature—State Railroads.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Railroad Committee of the House, at a meeting held to-day, agreed, by a vote of eleven yeas to nine nays, to report to-morrow a very liberal free railroad law for the consideration of the House; and also to report a bill restoring the rights of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The Senate Committee has already reported the last bill.

Attorney-General BREWSTER to-day sent to the Pennsylvania Senate a report relative to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, setting forth that the Company has violated its charter by not completing the road to Erie, and that a writ of *quo warranto* will consequently lie. The report was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Heavy Snow-Storm.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

A severe snow-storm has been raging here since an early hour this morning. The roads are rapidly becoming blocked up. About eight inches of snow has fallen. It is the heaviest fall of snow that has occurred here this Winter.

Fires in Concord, Boston and Cincinnati.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Cass Mills at Alexandria, N. H., consisting of a general lumber-mill, grist-mill, cider-mill and a threshing-machine, were entirely destroyed by fire last night.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

A fire in Abington, this morning, destroyed the store, dwelling and stable of A. J. REED, also the stables of Mr. MUNSON. The loss is $20,000.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The building on the corner of Elm and Second streets, occupied by the Cincinnati Chairmakers' Union, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $10,000, which is insured.

The New-England Manufacturers' Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The New-England Manufacturers' Convention, to be held here to-morrow, promises to be an important gathering. The storm delays the arrival of delegates, but enough are here to indicate a general representation of all branches of manufactures and a very general interest.

Quite a spirited consultation of delegates was held this evening, but no definite action was resolved upon. The Convention meets at noon.

The storm has abated, and there will probably be twenty-five hundred delegates present to-morrow.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The work on the Union Pacific Railroad is being vigorously pushed forward, and the construction train is now run almost to the summit of the Black Hills. The road will be finished to Saunders by the last of May.

A meeting of the Board of Trade of Denver on the 16th inst. adopted a resolution to memorialize Congress to grant to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad subsidies equal to those extended to the Omaha Road.

More Trouble With the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The *Frontier Index* says: Advices from Fort Phil Kearny are to the effect that the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians are becoming very troublesome. The cavalry scouts at that post have recently had two fights with the Indians, and killed several of them, and recaptured over fifty stolen Government horses and mules.

The Peabody Educational Fund—Report of Dr. Sears.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The trustees of the Peabody educational fund met to-day and received the report of Dr. SEARS, general agent, showing that he had visited Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana, and had been warmly welcomed by the people, who readily entered into his views, especially with reference to normal schools.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Gen. GRANT was present at the meeting.

The West Virginia Legislature—Election of Officers.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The sixth annual session of the West Virginia Legislature assembled in this city to-day. Mr. STEVENSON, the former President of the Senate, was reëlected. In the House Mr. H. C. MCWHORTER, of Kanawha was elected Speaker, and Mr. W. P. HUBBARD, of Ohio, Clerk. The Governor's message was read this afternoon. It is a clear and concise document, displaying an encouraging exhibit of the affairs of the State.

Detention of Railroad Trains at West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

An engine is off the track on the connecting railroad about five miles from West Philadelphia, and lies in such a condition that neither up or down trains can pass. The 5 and 6:30 o'clock trains from New-York, and the 6:30 o'clock train for New-York, are detained, and unless the railroad authorities display more energy than they have thus far, it will be some days before the road is clear.

Consolidation of California Railroads.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The California and Oregon and Marysville railroad companies have consolidated, and will hereafter be known as the California and Oregon Railroad Company.

The Ophir Mining Company have levied an assessment of $36 per foot, to be paid by the 20th of February.

A United States Juror Arrested on a Charge of False Pretences.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday Jan. 21.

JOSEPH BEBEE, was arrested yesterday, while serving as a United States juror, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, on the charge of obtaining $20,000 worth of goods from A. L. CROIX, of St. Louis, on false pretences.

A Man Ejected from the Cars in Minnesota Frozen to Death.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

R. O. CONNOR, a school-teacher in Richfield, in this State, was put off the cars for failing to pay an extra ten cents exacted for not procuring his ticket at the station, and was frozen to death.

Water was successfully introduced into the pipes of the city water works yesterday.

A Man and Woman Drowned in Georgia.

SANANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The *News & Herald* has an account of the drowning of J. FINLAYSON, a native of Scotland, and Miss V. MCREA, by the upsetting of a boat on the Ocono River, near Mount Vernon. They are well known throughout the State.

Suspension of Woolen Mills.

LEWISTON, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The woolen mills owned by A. P. MORRILL, at Readfield, have been obliged to suspend operations on account of low water. Other mills in this State have suspended for the same reason. All the mills in this city, however, are running as usual, the water power here being equal to the severest drouth.

The Franklin Mining Company Suit in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

In the suit against JOHN LEIGHTON, instituted by the Franklin Mining Company for the misappropriation of funds in certain transactions in which the Company was interested, the jury found a verdict for the Company, assessing damages at $10,000.

Steamship City of Boston.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool, Jan. 8, is now (9 P. M.) passing the Hook, bound in.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks in this city:

Capital	$42,100,000
Loans	97,434,763
Specie	926,942
Legal-tender Notes	15,832,769
Due from other Banks	17,901,063
Due to other Banks	14,707,379
Deposits	41,904,161
Circulation (National)	24,700,011
Circulation (State)	217,327

Gen. Hancock.

The Washington correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, in a letter dated the 15th inst., says:

"I am inclined to think that the bill to induce Gen. HANCOCK to adorn a private station will become a law. The originators and backers of the measure are men of power and influence, and they do not mean it as an idle threat. One such example will have a most salutary influence upon the conduct of District Commanders."

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of citizens of Texas against the confirmation of appointments there to office of non-residents, and stating that the Collectors, United States Marshal for Eastern District, Superintendent of Texas, and other responsible offices have been filled by what they call "foreign importations," friends of the Administration, many of whom are not well disposed to the Union nor friends of Union men in the State, while there are enough good Union men in that State to fill such offices; men who served in the Union army. He said he had hesitated whether to present the petition in executive or legislative session, but had concluded it to be his duty to the petitioners to take the present course. At his request it was laid on the table.

Also, a petition of citizens of Hampden County, Mass., in relation to the rights of American citizens traveling abroad. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of citizens of Worcester, Mass., on the same subject. Referred to the same Committee.

Also, the petition of ISAAC SEELEY, and other members of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, asking Congress to authorize the establishment of Provisional Governments in the South. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RAMSAY presented a petition, with the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILLEY presented a petition with a bill to remove the disabilities of ROBERT D. KINGSBURY, Collector at Brownsville, Texas, at the outbreak of the war, which office he continued to hold during the rebellion, taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy for his own safety, and for other considerations, and by holding office he was enabled to render services to Union men.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to amend the Tenure-of-Office Act, which was passed to a second reading.

The bill provides that after its passage no general or special agents of the President, or of any Department or branch of the Government, shall be appointed or continued in office, except such as are authorized by the statutes, specifying their character, number and salaries. The term of office of all agents, lawfully employed, at the time of passage of this act, is to expire within thirty days thereafter, and henceforth such agents are to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The penalties provided in the act of last March are to be applicable, and enforced in cases of any violation of the preceding requirements.

ENGLISH OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. CONNESS offered a resolution that,

Whereas, It was stated that American citizens had been deprived of liberty upon suspicion of conspiracy to, and the commission of overt acts of hostility against, the peace of the British Government; and,

Whereas, The first duty of a State is to protect its citizens against hostile acts by foreign nations; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be directed to cause an investigation, and if such persons are found to be guilty of no such overt act, then to demand their immediate release, and, if necessary, to call out such portion of the land and naval forces as may be necessary to enforce such demand.

Laid on the table.

Mr. CONNESS gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

THE PARDON OF JAMES A. SEDDON.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska, it was

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if in his judgment not inconsistent with the public interests, whether JAMES A. SEDDON, lately pardoned by the President, was secretary of War of the so-called Confederate States during any portion of the time while HENRY WIRTZ, who was tried, condemned and executed by order of the President for barbarities inflicted by him on Union soldiers while under his charge, was keeper of Andersonville prison; also, that the President be requested to inform the Senate how many Union soldiers died from starvation and other cruelties inflicted upon them in rebel prisons in violation of the rules of civilized warfare while the said JAMES A. SEDDON was Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate States.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to facilitate the payment of bounties to soldiers under the Act of 1866, which, after some discussion, was postponed until to-morrow.

GOV. PATTEN, OF ALABAMA.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill to remove the disabilities, under the Reconstruction act, of Gov. PATTEN, of Alabama. He read a recommendatory letter from Gen. POPE, and claimed that the Governor was one of those who had manifested a desire to maintain the Government.

Mr. BUCKALEW argued that Congress could not legislate upon every individual case brought before them. The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

FUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to fund the public debt and to amend the banking laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides that for the purpose of paying off the compound interest notes, three per cent. certificates and other outstanding indebtedness payable in lawful money, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and pay out such notes as were authorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1892, provided that their whole amount shall not at any time exceed $400,000,000, including those already issued, except in cases hereafter specified.

The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds to an amount sufficient to cover all existing obligations, which are to bear interest at not more than three and a half per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in coin, to be due in fifty years, but redeemable in ten years after date, at the pleasure of the Government. They are to be exchanged at not less than par value for any bond, certificate, note or other evidence of indebtedness of the United States, except legal-tender notes, which are not to be funded until decided by Congress; and the new bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by State or local authority.

Section third provides that the limit of $300,000,000 in amount of circulating notes shall be removed, and that any National Bank may receive eighty per cent. on the value of new bonds deposited with the Treasurer in notes for circulation, provided this does not exceed seventy per cent. on its paid up capital. Existing banks are required to substitute bonds of the new issue for those now deposited, in an equal amount, bearing the same relation to circulation and capital as required by this section in the case of new banks, under penalty of forfeiture of old bonds an winding up of their affairs by the Comptroller of Currency, in which case their notes are to be paid by a sufficient amount of legal-tender notes, which may be issued in excess of the four hundred millions heretofore authorized; but if the amount of United States notes and National Bank notes together shall exceed seven hundred millions, the bonds deposited by the banks may be delivered to them on receipt by the Treasurer of the amount of their outstanding notes in United States notes.

The fourth section provides for the creation of a sinking fund by the retention of two-sevenths of the interest accruing on these bonds deposited to secure circulating notes, in consideration of which the capital of banks to the extent the same is invested in bonds so deposited, all shares of stock therein, and their circulating notes, shall be exempted from national, State and municipal taxation.

The bill further provides that from July 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869, one-eighth part, and after the last date, one-fourth part of the import duties may be paid in United States notes. Also that whenever the amount of National Bank notes shall exceed the sum of three hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the advice and consent of a majority of the following named persons, viz.: the Comptroller of the Currency, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance and the Chairman of the House Committees on Ways and Means, shall retire an amount of United States notes equal to such excess, so that the whole amount of circulating and legal-tender notes shall not exceed seven hundred millions, until the legal-tender notes outstanding be reduced to two hundred millions.

SPIRIT METERS.

The House bill for the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon spirit meters was taken up.

The question was on an amendment, by the Committee on Finance, providing that the present Commission of the Academy of Science shall be added to the Commission.

In answer to a question by Mr. GRIMES, Mr. SHERMAN stated that such commission was composed of Profs. HILIARD and HENRY, and an engineer and a naval officer.

Mr. GRIMES opposed the amendment, saying that it was one of the most absurd things in the world to employ mere mathematicians knowing nothing about mechanics.

Mr. CONNESS took the same view, claiming to be something of a mechanic himself. He said the adoption of any meter would be the very means that distillers would prefer. No form of meter could be adopted under which frauds would not be perpetrated. He advocated a tax on the capacity of stills, to be previously ascertained.

SENATOR THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

Mr. HOWARD at this point called for the order of the day, and the Senate took up the resolution for the admission of PHILIP F. THOMAS, Senator elect from Maryland, upon taking the oath.

Mr. HOWARD addressed the Senate at length on the subject. He read a letter from Mr. THOMAS to Mr. BUCHANAN in December, 1860, while in his Cabinet, condemning the action of Major ANDERSON, and asking to be permitted to issue an order for the withdrawal of that officer's forces as the only possible means to prevent civil war. After referring to the Senator's letter of withdrawal, after mature deliberation, because of the decision to reinforce Fort Sumter, Mr. HOWARD asked whether that was not countenancing and encouraging the enemy. Just as much so, he said, as were the similar acts of FLOYD and THOMPSON. He thought it evident that the gentleman's sympathies had been against the war and with the enemies of the country. He (HOWARD) had scarcely the heart to comment upon the course of Mr. THOMAS toward his son; but he could not help thinking that, as the father knew of the boy's intention to commit treason and then gave him money to carry him to Virginia to join the rebel army, he was guilty of misprision of treason, and punishable under the acts of 1790. He could have given his son into the custody of an officer, and thereby prevented the act. Had he (HOWARD) allowed his son, with previous knowledge of his intention, to go on and burn a house, he would have been *particeps criminis* in the transaction.

Mr. MORTON made an elaborate speech, quoting from and commenting upon the testimony, and referring to the letters read by Mr. HOWARD. Speaking of the speech made by Mr. THOMAS before the Maryland Legislature, he said the report of that speech, disclaimed by the friends of Mr. THOMAS, was made by a man who stood beside him, and who appeared as a witness, and testified to its correctness, while no witness disputed it. On the other hand, there was no testimony to the correctness of the report claimed by them to be the true one; and it was evident from that speech, and from his letter of resignation and subsequent action, that he was in sympathy with the rebellion. He (Mr. MORTON) believed that he was one of the original conspirators, and would have engaged in rebellion, but that Maryland had been unexpectedly constrained to remain in the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS next addressed the Senate. He said he had not been able to conclude after reading the evidence that the Senate had a right to exclude Mr. THOMAS. He made an elaborate argument on the legal question, in the course of which he said there was as much reason for taxing three-fourths of the Democratic Party of his State with sympathy with the rebellion as for excluding Mr. THOMAS; and that speeches had been made on the floor of the Senate containing more treason than anything shown of his record. These questions of loyalty were within the sole jurisdiction of the State Legislature that elected a Senator, unless some unquestioned law was thereby violated. He deprecated the policy of opposing the admission on political grounds as a policy that would return to plague the inventors and by which nothing could be gained, and claimed that the giving of $100 to the son was not inconsistent with the hypothesis of loyalty.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, contended that the only object of the Senate in considering this question was to prevent the return to the Senate of those who had left it years ago for traitorous purposes, the very Vice-President of the rebel States having been here last year, demanding admission to Congress. After quoting and commenting upon the letters and acts already referred to, he said there was clear evidence to his mind of disloyal intention on the part of Mr. THOMAS in the event of his State seceding. Reciting facts shown in connection with the son's joining the Confederate army, he had the preëxisting knowledge of the father, with his failure to prevent the act was misprision of treason.

Mr. STEWART saw no evidence in the whole case of loyalty toward the Government on the part of Mr. THOMAS. While disloyalty was abundantly shown by all his speeches, letters and acts, from which it was proper to infer materially aided his son to join the rebellion. The fact of giving aid and comfort to the rebellion came to them without extenuating circumstances, and it was their duty to administer the law. It was a part even of the President's policy to exclude disloyal men from Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that he would press for a vote to-morrow, and moved to adjourn. The motion was carried.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill came from the House, and was referred.

The Senate at 4:25 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to devise some measure by which distilled spirits of American manufacture may be exported under the law.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House then proceeded to the regular order of business, being the motion of Mr. BUTLER to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted: Yeas, 88; nays, 75.

So the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. BUTLER offered his amendment, giving the appointment of State officers to the Constitutional Conventions, and then moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. Negatived.

The amendments offered by Mr. BINGHAM, yesterday, were agreed to without a division.

Mr. BUTLER then briefly explained his amendment, which differed, he said, by having the State officers appointed by the several Constitutional Conventions after they have submitted a Constitution to the people, instead of having those officers appointed by the District Commanders. He had offered his amendment in obedience to a universal cry to that effect coming up from every Southern State.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, spoke briefly in support of the amendment, which, he said, was called for by the loyal people of the South, and which was more in consonance with republican institutions than was the proposition to leave the appointment of State officers in the hands of military men, who could not possibly have that local knowledge which would enable them to select proper persons.

Mr. KELLEY read extracts from a letter received by him from a member of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention, urging the plan covered in the amendment.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested that if these appointments were left to the Conventions the result would be to break up the Conventions themselves into many irreconcilable factions.

Mr. BUTLER entertained no apprehension of that. The majority of the members in those conventions were men who had been tried in the fire, and he was quite ready to trust them.

The House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on Mr. BUTLER'S amendment, and it was rejected by yeas 53, nays 112.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Banks, Broomall, Butler, Cake, Cary, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Ela, Ferry, Fields, Gravely, Harding, Higby, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Kitchen, Lawrence of Ohio, Logan, Loughridge, Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Mullins, Newcomb, Nunn, Perham, Raum, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Tennessee, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyck, Ward, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Bromwell, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Chanler, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Galloday, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Holman, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Koontz, Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrissey, Mungen, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Scofield, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimble of Kentucky, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Van Trump, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wood, Woodbridge, Woodward—112.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL PASSED.

The bill was then passed. Yeas, 123; nays, 45.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Broomwell, Buckland, Broomall, Butler, Cake, Churchill, Clark of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ela, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Garfield, Gravely, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hulburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Marvin, Maynard, McCoultry, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Kentucky, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Indiana, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Carey, Chanler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Galloday, Grover, Haight, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Pruyn, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimble of Kentucky, Van Auken, Van Trump, Wood, Woodward—45.

Announcements were made that Mr. MORRELL was paired off with Mr. RANDALL, and that Mr. MORGAN and Mr. LAFLIN were absent, the latter on account of the serious illness of his brother.

MR. WOOD'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. WOOD desired to move an amendment to the title of the bill, but was cut off by the previous question.

The title which it was proposed to give the bill was: "A bill to absorb the entire authority of the Government into the hands of Congress, by which the powers of the Executive as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy shall be abolished; the power of the Supreme Court to pass upon the validity of the acts of Congress prohibited; Congressional usurpation over ten States established by force, and a new form of government created in place of that which formerly existed under the Constitution of the United States, hereby declared to be annulled and made void."

CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of Ten-forty bonds issued through the Treasury Department since the 1st of October, 1867, the persons to whom sold, the amount of commissions paid, &c.; also, the reasons which in the opinion of the Secretary rendered it expedient to withdraw so large an amount of currency from the business of the country. Also, what action has been taken concerning the withdrawal of Five-twenty Bonds held by the United States Treasurer to secure the circulation of National Banks and the substitution therefor of Ten-forty Bonds. Adopted.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, for the relief of all classes of destitute in the South, such desiccated potatoes and desiccated mixed vegetables as have accumulated during the war, and are not now needed for the use of the army. Read three times and passed.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections made a report on the contested election case from the Second District of Kentucky.

The report closes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That JOHN YOUNG BROWN, having voluntarily given aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, or to hold a seat therein as such Representative.

Resolved, That SAMUEL E. SMITH, not having received a majority of the votes cast for a Representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, is not entitled to a seat therein as such Representative.

Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists in the representation in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

Mr. KERR presented minority reports.

Mr. DAWES called attention to the fact that copies of the brief of Mr. YOUNG, in the contest of him and Mr. KER, (another of the Kentucky contested election cases,) were printed and laid on the desks of members this morning—an unusual and improper course.

The Speaker stated, on behalf of the Doorkeeper, that the thing was done without his knowledge.

STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in the Executive Departments to one year.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to amend by striking out the words "in the present unsettled state of prices."

The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The House then at 2 o'clock proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of Committees and for reports.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the bill for the erection of a building in Peoria, Ill., for a post-office and internal revenue offices, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, also from the same Committee, reported a bill empowering the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company to build and maintain bridges across the navigable waters on the route of its road, and declaring the railroad and bridges a post route. After explanation, the bill was passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, also from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to build and operate a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, between La Cross and a point opposite in the State of Minnesota—such bridge to be a post road.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he would like to offer an amendment to repeal the clause legalizing the Clinton Bridge, as he desired to show the influence brought to bear on the House last Congress by the then Chairman of the Post-office Committee (Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to allow the amendment to be offered. The bill was passed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SELYE presented a memorial of five thousand citizens of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of New-York, asking further protection of naturalized citizens in foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also a memorial of the citizens of Rochester for the amendment of the law, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. DAWES presented the proceedings of a public meeting, held in Hampden County, Massachusetts, protesting against the treatment received by American citizens while traveling abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented the petition of the citizens of the Third Congressional District of Connecticut on the same object. Same reference.

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back several bills, memorials, &c., and had them referred to other committees.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the same committee, reported back adversely the bill to amend the act of Feb. 25, 1853, regulating the fees and costs to clerks, marshals and attorneys of the United States Courts. Laid on the table.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a marshal for the District of Columbia.

The bill authorizes the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to appoint a United States Marshal for the District, with the same powers, duties, emoluments, &c., as those of the Marshals appointed by the President under existing laws. It also repeals the act of Feb. 19, 1864, authorizing the appointment of a warder of the jail in the District of Columbia.

The bill gave rise to an animated discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, MARSHAL, HOLMAN and JULIAN against, and by Messrs. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, MULLINS and WOODBRIDGE in favor of it.

Finally, on motion of Mr. ORTH, the bill was laid on the table—yeas 85, nays 61.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the bill to suspend further contraction of the currency, reported that the Committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment and agree to the House bill, with the following amendment: But nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancelation and destruction of mutilated United States notes, and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount.

The report was agreed to.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Conference Committee on the Cotton Tax bill, reported that the Committee had not been able to agree. The House then ordered another Conference Committee. Messrs. SCHENCK, MOOREHEAD and BECK were appointed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Pending its consideration, the House, at two minutes past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—The People's Railroad Company—Medical Censors—The Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Another New-York Railroad bill in the Senate this morning, with the significant title of the "People's Railroad Company." The route is from Spruce-street, through Centre to Broome, through Broome to the Bowery, through the Bowery to the Third-avenue, and through the Third-avenue to the Harlem River. No corporators are named in the bill; that is to be left to the Legislature. The bill attracts some attention here from the confident and novel assurance of those who presented it that "there is nothing in it."

BRIDGING THE HUDSON AGAIN.

Senator TWEED gives notice of a bill to build another bridge over the Hudson. The ostensible purpose is to construct a bridge near the Delevan House.

EQUALIZING THE DOCTORS.

Senator THAYER introduced a bill this morning which I think will create a hubbub among the pillgarlics of the different stripes.

He proposes that the Governor shall appoint a Board of Medical Censors, to consist of a Censor each of Physiology, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, *Materia Medica* and Obstetrics. They are to have a salary of $2,000 per year each, and to serve for six years. Each State Medical Society may keep in nomination before the Governor seven Doctors of Medicine, (what a skeleton on the Executive hearth that would be,) from whom he shall select censors. Any student of Medicine, of any school, who can run the gauntlet of all these censors is to have a sheepskin from the Secretary of State dubbing him as "Physician and Surgeon." If he fails before the censors on Surgery, he is only to be a physician. All questions put to candidates for the privilege of committing murder in a legal way, are to be in print or handwriting; *but*, (and the but you will see strikes at the root of the profession,) no candidate is to be examined upon therapeutics. I confess (I may as well do it here now) to a woeful ignorance of all these professional terms. But from back somewhere there seems to come down to me a dim and distant recollection of the Greek significance of that word therapeutics. If my memory serves me, it used to be interpreted as the discovery of the causes of disease and the remedies applicable to their cure. If that interpretation still holds, the proposed Board of Censors are to ignore causes and effects. By the way, nobody is to have the privilege of sticking up his shingle as an M. D. who has not a sheepskin from the State, so that hereafter any itinerant who professes to know anything of causes and consequent effects, is forthwith to be declared a quack *hereafter*. If the Board of Censors becomes an existing body, the body politic, and the body social, and the body personal must exist through the preservation of health, for according to the proposed statute we shall have nobody in possession of a diploma authorizing him to inquire into the causes of diseases, or competent to apply a remedy.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Senator KENNEDY introduced a bill to prolong indefinitely the existence of the Constitutional Convention, and to fix the pay of its members and officers. I hope it will pass. In a great metropolitan City like yours, you have such an abundance of mental, spiritual and physical entertainment that you can hardly appreciate the abiding value of such an institution as is running daily and nightly over in the City Hall. Those who have been in their earlier years, members of a debating society, can realize what a blessing a first-class chebang of that kind must be (as a contrast) to any community afflicted with the tedious deliberations of a legislative body.

HOW YOU SHALL BE TAXED.

Senator CROWLEY, of Niagara, introduced this morning what is destined to be the genuine panacea for your City ills. It proposes that on the first Monday in March next, and on the first Monday in January of each succeeding year, the Mayor of New-York shall select from the list of those who pay taxes on more than $10,000, two and fifty persons. These names are to be put in a box, and, in the presence of the presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, twenty-four names are to be drawn out. These twenty-four men are to meet and hold a session of twenty days, as a jury, to determine what taxes shall be levied for the ensuing year. All heads of Departments, Commissioners, &c., of every kind, shade and description are to submit estimates to this jury, and to answer, under oath, all questions put to them. In three days after the twenty, the jury must make a return to the Board of Supervisors, and that is a finality—the estimate then submitted being *de facto* the tax levy both for City and county. The jury are to be paid $10 per day each for their services, and the taxes of a juror are not to be raised or diminished for two years subsequent to his serving as a juror. It would appear as though Senator CROWLEY had the spendthrifts of your City in a mighty tight place, if his bill passes. Would it not be a little singular to owe the judicious and economical expenditure of the City public money to the foresight and sagacity of a rural representative? The prodigality of your expenditures has been likened to the ceaseless beating of the ocean surf. It looks now as though the steady, irrestible flow of the Niagara was to save us.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Petitions were presented for a New-York underground suburban railroad bill, and for a law fixing a place for holding Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in Westchester County.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. PALMER—To regulate fines in the Metropolitan Police District by giving the Metropolitan Police a supervisory power over the same.

By Mr. TWEED—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Requiring the Town Collector of Taxes in Westchester County to pay over the taxes at stated periods.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—Incorporating the People's Railroad Company in New-York.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To regulate taxation of real and personal property by prohibiting the plea of indebtedness to avoid taxation on personal property.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To establish the office of Receiver of Taxes in the town of Westchester; also, to amend the act relative to the sale of lands for taxes in Westchester County, so as to protect mortgages.

By Mr. PIERCE—Incorporating the Long Island Tunnel and Railway Company.

By Mr. NORTON—Prohibiting gas companies in New-York from requiring deposits before supplying meters.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Amending the act authorizing the Constitutional Convention to continue and conclude its work. It also gives that body the power to fix the time for the submission of the instrument to the people, and limits the pay of members to days of actual attendance.

By Mr. CROWLEY—To provide for raising money by tax for the support of the City and County Government of New-York, authorizing the Mayor to select from the last tax list the names of 250 tax-payers, each of whom shall have paid taxes upon $10,000 and upward, from whom shall be selected by the presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of the First District, twenty-four who shall sit as a jury, not to exceed twenty days, and to whom the heads of all the departments shall submit their estimates. The twenty-four are to pass upon these estimates and their determination to be final.

By Mr. PIERCE—Incorporating the New-York Elevator Company.

By Mr. CREAMER—Incorporating the Tontine Association of New-York; also, notice of a bill authorizing the construction of a tunnel under the East River. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TARBOX—To facilitate the transportation of way freight and regulate the prices thereon on the railroads in this State.

By Mr. BIGELOW—To suppress indecent publications and advertisements.

By Mr. MALLISON—To change the route of the railroad in Bergen-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. MCKIEVER—To repeal the act to regulate the use of certain piers and slips in 1867.

By Mr. TERRY—To prevent any candidate for election from paying any money for his nomination or election.

By Mr. WORTH—To extend Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. QUINN—To prohibit the landing of passengers and freight below Rivington-street by steamboats navigating Long Island Sound.

By Mr. SELKREG—To provide for the organization of Savings Banks and a more thorough supervision of their officers.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—To facilitate the construction of the Albany and New-York Railway.

By Mr. NELSON—To amend the act relative to the taxation of stockholders of banks.

By Mr. FREAR—Creating the office of Metropolitan Fire Marshal.

SECRETARY STANTON CENSURED.

Mr. LOUNSBURY called up the resolution censuring EDWIN M. STANTON for persisting in claiming a position as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President JOHNSON.

Messrs. LOUNSBURY, W. S. CLARK and LAWRENCE spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. ALLIS, LABAU and SELKREG against it.

The resolution was then adopted by yeas, 68; nays, 42.

TRANSPORTATION OF COAL.

Mr. LITTLE moved that the Committee on Railroads be requested to inquire into the rates of freight charged by the several railroads in this State for the transportation of coal, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that said Committee be instructed to report a bill, providing for a uniform *pro rata* rate charge for the transportation of coal over all roads, and that said Committee perform their duties without expense to the State.

The motion was adopted.

EXCISE INJUNCTION FEES.

Mr. D. BURNS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Excise for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York report to this House the amount of fees received by the Attorney of the Board from the parties, and the names of such parties, who had obtained injunctions against the Board in the year 1866, and under what authority the said fees were exacted, and whether the same were exacted by the authority of said Board.

The resolution was adopted.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's message was then made the special order for Wednesday evening of next week. Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 20.

The consideration of the report on education was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Without making any amendment the Committee rose and the subject was taken up in Convention.

Mr. WALES moved the following amendment: The Legislature shall provide by law for investing in the bonds of the Government of the United States, under the direction of the State Treasurer, the principal of the United States Deposit Fund, as it shall be paid in to the Loan Commissioner of the several counties. Adopted.

Mr. HADLEY moved that the Superintendent of Public Education be elected by the people. Lost.

Mr. ALVORD moved to confer the powers of Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Secretary of State. Lost.

The section creating a State Board of Education was under discussion, when a recess was taken to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention in the evening session completed the article on education. The following is the article as agreed upon, all the rest of the report having been stricken out:

SECTION 1.—The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund, the capital of the United States deposit fund, the capital of the college land scrip fund, and the capital of the Cornell endowment fund as it shall be paid in the treasury, shall be respectively preserved inviolate; the revenues of said common school fund shall be applied to the support of the common schools, the revenues of the said literature fund shall be applied to the support of academies, and the sum of $25,000 of the revenue of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the said common school fund; the revenues of the college land scrip fund shall each year be appropriated and applied to the support of the Cornell University, in the mode and for the purposes defined by the act of Congress donating public lands to the several States and Territories, approved Jan. 2, 1862, so long as the said University shall comply with the conditions of the act establishing the University, and the revenues of the Cornell endowment fund shall each year be paid to the Trustees of the Cornell University for its use and benefit.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Cities will commence to-morrow morning.

AGASSIZ IN BRAZIL.

A JOURNEY IN BRAZIL. By Prof. and Mrs. AGASSIZ. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

Certainly that glacier system of the High Alps did not often send abroad along the lower levels of the world a more fertilizing or polishing "drift" than that indicated in the heading of this notice—an "erratic boulder"—if the reader will pardon the antediluvian metaphor—which having left its traces and triturations on the geologic surface of the elder continent, has already made so many permanent marks on the rocks "in place" of our own very remarkable granite foundation—New-England. Mr. AGASSIZ has happily subsided into our citizenship—for which he has amply repaid us with his celebrity; and Massachusetts might well console herself for the terrible verdicts of Dr. ALLEN and the Social Science Congress, if she could only, from time to time, supply the defects of her own procreative system by the reception of such promising—and performing—adopted children. This book of the Professor's is a most excellent work; and yet it is but the preamble or preface of what must be considered the real work—which is, the collected and classified array of over 80,000 specimens, drawn from all the "kingdoms" of Nature, terrestrial or aquatic, in the tropics of Brazil, and deposited in the Museum of Cambridge—an institution established by the liberality of the late ABBOTT LAWRENCE, and owing its growth to the energy and science of AGASSIZ, who has in this way erected a memorial which promises to be as popular and honorable to the Granite State as any other in its possession—not even excepting, perhaps, that stern-looking piece of masonry which rushes up to such a height above the tallest roofs of Charlestown.

In 1865, the Professor, finding some relaxation and amusement necessary to his health after years of close labor, resolved to pay Brazil a visit, and thus carry out what had been one of his longings since his early years, when he was brought into contact with MARTINS, NATTERER and SPIX, who in 1828 had returned, freighted with specimens, from their own journey to Brazil. During the preparation of their report SPIX died, and AGASSIZ, then about 20 years of age, was called on to write the Icthyologic Department—a task which he performed with singular ability. Attracted by such old associations to the fishes, fronds and boulders of Brazil and the Amazon, he chose five assistants—BURKHARDT, ANTHONY, HARTT, ALLEN and SCEVA—the expenses of whom were most generously undertaken by Mr. NATHANIEL THAYER, of Boston, and, accompanied by six other gentlemen who offered themselves as volunteers, and by Mrs. AGASSIZ, the *pars magna* and recorder of the scientific expedition, he turned his face toward the tropics. On the 1st of April he and his party were received, without charge, on board the mail steamer *Colorado*, then bound for San Francisco. During the voyage the Professor, anxious to make all due preparation for the work of exploring, gave his followers a number of lectures in the cabin on the fishes, animals, earth strata, rocks and other phenomena of the country they were about to visit.

On their arrival at Rio de Janeiro, AGASSIZ distributed routes and tasks among his assistants, and Messrs. ST. JOHN, WARD, HARTT, COPELAND, ALLEN and SCEVA proceeded accordingly in various directions, inland or coastwise, but mainly into the mountain districts and along the upper courses of the various rivers running through that exuberant and overflowing region. Each of these gentlemen followed his own picturesque and solitary journey, gathered a variety of specimens, and made a world of notes in explanation, which, no doubt, would furnish much curious and valuable information. Meantime, the Professor arranged his own little party; and, knowing that such scientific explorations are apt to be dull entertainment for the general public—whom it is the pride of all the best philosophers to amuse and instruct—unless he could contrive to let us have a certain amount of personal narrative and descriptions of men and things by the way, he gave Mrs. AGASSIZ also her task—that of amanuensis and chronicler. This was very characteristic of the Professor, who from the first had a very high opinion of the sex; for he once mentioned in a public thesis at Munich that "The woman is the superior of the man"—a sort of logic which never gets into a man's head so readily as at the age of the young philosopher when he maintained that argument—twenty-one or thereabouts. And, indeed, in the case before us, if he thought the lady's lovely descriptive style would be more interesting to the general taste than his own learned *lexis*, he was probably right—though, for one of the deep thinkers, we must say his manner is singularly clear and animated. At any rate, the book is most agreeably written, and the scientific points of the Professor are interwoven into the narrative in a very effective and interesting way.

A brief newspaper notice will only permit a short excerpt, here and there, at random, from a great number of passages worthy of extract. So leaving these last to the Quarterlies and Monthlies who will be at the book by-and-by, we shall go to the fish-market—that part of a town or city which seems to have a wonderful fascination for the learned Professor himself.

FISH MARKET IN RIO.

"The fish-markets, in all seaport towns, a favorite haunt with Mr. AGASSIZ, and here it has an especial interest for him on account of the variety and beauty of the fishes brought in every morning. I sometimes accompany him in these rambles for the pleasure of seeing the fresh loads of oranges, flowers and vegetables, and of watching the picturesque negro groups selling their wares or sitting about in knots to gossip. We have already learned that the fine-looking athletic negroes of a nobler type, at least physically, than any we see in the States, are the so-called Mina negroes, from the Province of Mina, in Western Africa. They are a very powerful-looking race, and the women especially are finely made, and have quite a dignified presence. I am never tired of watching them in the street and market, where they are to be seen in numbers, being more commonly employed as venders of fruit and vegetables than as house-servants. It is said that a certain wild and independent element in their character makes them unfit for domestic service. The women always wear a high muslin turban, and a long, bright-colored shawl, either crossed on the breast, and thrown carelessly over the shoulder, or, if the day be chilly, drawn closely around them, their arms hidden in its folds. The amount of expression they throw into the use of this shawl is quite amazing. I watched a tall, superbly made woman in the street to-day who was in a great passion. Gesticulating violently, she flung her shawl wide, throwing out both arms, then, drawing it suddenly in, folded it about her, and stretched herself to her full height; presently opening it once more, she shook her fist in the face of her opponent, and then, casting one end of her long drapery over her shoulder, stalked away with the air of a tragedy queen. It serves as a cradle also, for, tying it loosely round their hips, they slip the baby in the folds behind, and there it hangs, rocked to sleep by the mother's movement as she walks on with her long, swinging tread. The Mina negress is almost invariably remarkable for her beautiful hand and arm. She seems to be conscious of this, and usually wears close-fitting bracelets at the wrist, made of some bright-colored beads, which set off the form of the hand and are exceedingly becoming on her dark, shining skin. These negroes are Mohammedans, and are said to remain faithful to their prophet, though surrounded by the observances of the Catholic Church. They do not seem to me so affable and responsive as the Congo negroes, but are, on the contrary, rather haughty. One morning I came upon a cluster of them in the market breakfasting after their work was done, and I stopped to talk with them, asking what they had for breakfast, and trying various subjects on which to open an acquaintance. But they looked at me coldly and suspiciously, barely answering my questions, and were evidently relieved when I walked away."

The party made a stay of a few months at Rio, where AGASSIZ was most courteously received by the enlightened Emperor of Brazil, who ordered the scientific Major COUDINHO to attend him as his cicerone and colleague, and also placed a steamer at his disposal for the voyage up to the mouth of the Amazon River. During his first explorations in the neighborhood of Rio, and subsequently at Bahia, Pernambuco, and other places along the coast, the Professor was highly interested to find evidences of the "drift" system on which he founds the great theory of his life—the Glacier theory. Wandering around with his Alpine analogies and foregone conclusions, among these peaks and precipices of South America, he found himself very much at home, and could

See in each crag a friend's familiar face,
And clasp the mountain in his mind's embrace.

Most readers are aware that AGASSIZ is a powerful maintainer of the glacial theory of the earth—supposing that at a period immediately preceding the present geolic epoch, and following the fossil-swarming period called the Tertiary, an ice-casing covered the globe; that in process of time the present atmospheric order of things began, melting the snows of the tropic and temperate levels, and bringing down the icy accumulations of the poles and the loftiest mountains in the shape of huge, slow-moving glaciers, such as would carry "rocks and stones and trees" along in their courses, and scatter over the track of their *moraines* those foreign bowlders and "drift" which are found overlaying the permanent rocks of so many parts of the world, obliging most persons to wonder how the devil they came there, and puzzling all the geologists, except those who believe in the glacier theory. The glacier movements of the present day make furrows in rocks by the grinding, downward force of the stones they carry along, and *striæ* or grooves of that sort are discovered in a great number of places on the European Continent. It was, therefore, a singular pleasure to our Professor to discover these furrows on some of the rocks of Brazil, at Rio, Bahia, and elsewhere. The finding of some "erratics" at Tijuca—a place where naturally they had no business to be—was one of the happiest events of his life, as he says himself. He experienced a flood of emotions over one of his bowlders, as intense as those of JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, where he cries out: "*Voila la pervenche!*"

From Rio our party proceeded northward in the Government steamer, landing frequently at the various towns of the coast, till they reached Para, at the mouth of the Amazon. Here Mr. PIMENTO BUENO kindly placed a river steamer at their disposal for a month; and in this they proceeded inward and westward along the broad and winding course of that noble stream, halting every day at places on the banks and making collections—a task in which they seem to have been assisted by all the Brazilians, high and low, black and white, that they ever came in contact with. The diary of Mrs. AGASSIZ is always interesting; but on the Amazons it is more interesting than anywhere else; and the life of the Indians, in the midst of their magnificent forests, seems to have greatly excited her fancy. The following describes an

INDIAN HUT ON THE AMAZON.

"As time goes on, we grow more at home with our rustic friends here, and begin to understand their relations to each other. The name of our host is LAUDIGARI, (I spell the name as it sounds,) and that of his wife ESPERANCA. He, like all the Indians living upon the Amazons, is a fisherman, and, with the exception of such little care as his small plantation requires, this is his only occupation. An Indian is never seen to do any of the work of the house, not even to bring wood or water or lift the heavy burdens, and as the fishing is done chiefly at certain seasons, he is a very idle fellow for a great part of the time. The women are said, on the contrary, to be very industrious; and certainly those whom we have an opportunity of seeing here justify this reputation. ESPERANCA is always busy at some household work or other—grating mandioca, drying farinha, packing tobacco, cooking or sweeping. Her children are active and obedient, the older ones making themselves useful in bringing water from the lake, in washing the mandioca, or in taking care of the younger ones. ESPERANCA can hardly be called pretty, but she has a pleasant smile and a remarkably sweet voice, with a kind of child-like intonation, which is very winning; and when sometimes, after her work is over, she puts on her white chemise, falling loose from her brown shoulders, her dark skirt, and a rose or a sprig of white jessamine in her jetty hair, she is by no means unattractive in her personal appearance, though I must confess that the pipe which she is apt to smoke in the evening injures the general effect. Her husband looks somewhat sombre; but his hearty laugh occasionally, and his enjoyment of the glass of cachaça which rewards him when he brings in a new lot of specimens, shows that he has his bright side. He is greatly amused at the value Mr. AGASSIZ attaches to the fishes, especially the little ones, which appear to him only fit to throw away. It seems that the other family who have been about here since our arrival are neighbors, who have come in to help in the making of mandioca. They come in the morning with all their children and remain through the day. The names of the father and mother are PEDRO MANUEL and MICHELINA. He is a tall, handsome fellow, whose chief occupation seems to be that of standing about in picturesque attitudes, and watching his rather pretty wife, as she bustles round in her various work of grating or pressing or straining the mandioca, generally with her baby astride on her hip—the Indian woman's favorite way of carrying her child. Occasionally, however, PEDRO MANUEL is aroused to bear some part in the collecting; and the other day, when he brought in some specimens which seemed to him quite valueless, Mr. AGASSIZ rewarded him with a chicken. His surprise and delight were great, perhaps a little mingled with contempt for the man who would barter a chicken for a few worthless fishes, fit only to throw into the river.

Last evening, with some difficulty, we induced LAUDIGARI to play for us on a rough kind of lute or guitar—a favorite instrument with the country people, and used by them as an accompaniment for dancing. When we had him fairly *en train* with the music, we persuaded ESPERANCA and MICHELINA to show us some of their dances; not without reluctance, and with an embarrassment which savored somewhat of the self-consciousness of civilized life, they stood up with two of our boatmen. The dance is very peculiar; so languid that it hardly deserves the name. There is almost no movement of the body; they lift the arms, but in an angular position, with no freedom of motion, snapping the fingers like castanets in time to the music, and they seem rather like statues gliding from place to place than like dancers. This is especially true of the women, who are still more quiet than the men. One of the boatmen was a Bolivian, a finely-formed, picturesque-looking man, whose singular dress heightened the effect of his peculiar movements. The Bolivian Indians wear a kind of toga; at least I do not know how otherwise to designate their long straight robe of heavy twilled cotton cloth. It consists of two pieces, hanging before and behind, fastened on the shoulder, leaving only an aperture for the head to pass through. It is belted around the waist, leaving the sides open so that the legs and arms are perfectly free. The straight folds of his heavy white drapery gave a sort of statuesque look to our Bolivian as he moved slowly about in the dance. After it was over, ESPERANCA and the others urged me to show them the dance 'of my country,' as they said, and my young friend R—— and I waltzed for them, to their great delight. It seemed to me like a strange dream. The bright fire danced with us, flickering in under the porch, fitfully lighting its picturesque interior and the group of wondering Indians around us, who encouraged us every now and then with a 'Mûito bonito, mia branca, mûito bonito,' (Very pretty, my white, very pretty.) Our ball kept up very late, and after I had gone to my hammock I still heard, between waking and sleeping, the plaintive chords of the guitar, mingling with the melancholy note of a kind of whippoorwill, who sings in the woods all night."

The scientific dragnet of the Professor and the zeal of his many assistants brought him an enormous haul of fish—the most remarkable of each species being drawn and painted by Mr. BURKHARDT, and then—if it was large enough—put into the frying-pan—our travelers having good appetites, and being then less reluctant

To spoil such a delicate picture by eating.

AGASSIZ was astonished at the number of species in the Amazons, and thought such a wonderful variety would bring about a revolution in ichthyology. This great river has, in fact, already furnished twice as many species as the Mediterranean, and as many as are contained in the Atlantic, from pole to pole. Such a diversity of species within such definite limits cannot but influence our ideas respecting the diversity of other living beings—man, of course, included. His study of fishes—the fossil and the existing—leads him to the conclusion that species are not connected save in the order of time; and that the production of them is due rather to a succession of creative acts than to a continuous modification of single primordial types. These diversified "creative acts," maintained by the Professor, give one the idea of a very busy and industrious "First Cause"—one that the mind is reluctant to recognize. Oneness and simplicity would seem to be the highest means and attribute of the Creator in His universal action, and we have an idea that what appear to be diversities of species in living beings are only modifications of kindred organisms produced by the material elements of life—modifications which we do not clearly trace just now.

As regards the races of man, the Professor thinks their differences are produced, not by climate or place, but by special creation, and argues that the mixture of what he considers distinct types is against nature, and evil in its results. He says,

ON THE MIXTURE OF RACES.

"Let any one who doubts the evil of this mixture of races, and is inclined, from a mistaken philanthropy, to break down all barriers between them, come to Brazil. He cannot deny the deterioration consequent upon an amalgamation of races, more widespread here than in any other country in the world, and which is rapidly effacing the best qualities of the white man, the negro, and the Indian, leaving a mongrel nondescript type, deficient in physical and mental energy. At a time when the new social status of the negro is a subject of vital importance in our statesmanship, we should profit by the experience of a country where, though slavery exists, there is far more liberality toward the free negro than he has ever enjoyed in the United States. Let us learn the double lesson; open all the advantages of education to the negro, and give him every chance of success which culture gives to the man who knows how to use it; but respect the laws of nature, and let all our dealings with the black man tend to preserve, as far as possible, the distinctness of his national characteristics, and the integrity of our own."

The journey of our explorers up the river of the Amazons extended to Tabatinga, a town on the frontier line between Brazil and Peru. From that place they retraced their course, in the month of September, passing and sometimes visiting those places they had touched at in ascending the stream. At Teffé they spent some pleasant days, and the Diary describes it as follows:

LIFE IN TEFFE.

"Of all the little settlements we have seen on the Amazons, Teffé looks the most smiling and pleasant. Just now the town, or, as it should rather be called, the village, stands, as I have said, above a broad sand-beach; in the rainy season, however, we are told that the river covers this beach completely, and even encroaches on the fields beyond, coming almost to the threshold of some of the dwellings. The houses are generally built of mud, plastered over and roofed with tiles, or thatched with palm. Almost all have a little ground about them, inclosed in a picket fence, and planted with orange-trees and different kinds of palms,—cocoanut, assais, and pupunhas or peach-palms. The latter bears, in handsome clusters, a fruit not unlike the peach in size and coloring; it has a mealy character when cooked, and is very palatable, eaten with sugar. The green hill behind the town, on which cows and sheep are grazing, slopes up to the forest, and makes a pretty background to the picture. In approaching the village, many little inlets of the lake and river give promise of pleasant canoe excursions. Through our friend Major COUTINHO we had already bespoken lodgings, and to-day finds us as comfortably established as it is possible for such wayfarers to be. Our house stands on an open green field, running down to the water, and is inclosed only on two sides by buildings. In front, it commands a pretty view of the beach and of the opposite shore across the water. Behind, it has a little open ground planted with two or three orange-trees, surrounding a turtle-tank, which will be very convenient for keeping live specimens. A well-stocked turtle-tank is to be found in almost every yard, as the people depend largely upon turtles for their food. The interior of the house is very commodious.

One of the great charms of our residence here is, that we have so many pleasant walks within easy reach. My favorite walk in the early morning is to the wood on the brow of the hill. From the summit the sunrise is lovely over the village below, the lake, with its many picturesque points and inlets, and the forests on the opposite shores. From this spot a little path through the bushes brings one at once into a thick, beautiful wood. Here one may wander at will, for there are a great many paths, worn by the Indians, through the trees; and one is constantly tempted on by the cool, pleasant shade, and by the perfume of moss and fern and flower. The forest here is full of life and sound. The buzz of insects, the shrill cry of the cicadas, the chattering talk of the papagaios, and occasionally busy voices of the monkeys, make the woods eloquent. The monkeys are, however, very difficult of approach, and though I hear them often, I have not yet seen them on the trees; but Mr. HUNNEWELL told me that the other day, when shooting in this very wood, he came upon a family of small white monkeys sitting on a bough together, and talking with much animation. One of the prettiest of the paths, with which my daily walks made me familiar, leads over an *igarapé* to a house, or rather to a large thatched shed, in the forest, used for preparing mandioca. It is supplied with four large clay ovens, having immense shallow pans fitted on to the top, with troughs for kneading, sieves for straining, and all the apparatus for the various processes to which the mandioca is subjected. One utensil is very characteristic; the large empty turtle-shells, which may be seen in every kitchen, used as basins, bowls, &c. I suppose this little establishment is used by a number of persons, for in my morning walks I always meet troops of Indians going to it, the women with their deep working-baskets—something like the Swiss 'hotte'—in which they carry their tools, on their backs, supported by a straw band fastened across the forehead, and their babies astride on their hips, so as to leave their hands perfectly free. They always give me a cordial morning greeting and stop to look at the plants and flowers with which I am usually laden. Some of the women are quite pretty, but as a general thing the Indians in this part of the country do not look very healthy, and are apt to have diseases of the eyes and skin. It is a curious thing that the natives seem more liable to the maladies of the country than strangers. They are very subject to intermittent fevers, and one often sees Indians worn to mere skin and bone by this terrible scourge."

In July, 1866, our party returned to Rio, where they spent a short time in visits and explorations, and then took their departure for the United States.

In conclusion, AGASSIZ presents to the Brazilians his candid opinion of themselves and their country. One great evil of the Empire is slavery, which, though it has received a mortal blow, has still a lingering existence. Another is the character of the clergy, who are not sufficiently educated to be the fitting exemplars and teachers of the people. In spite of the advance made by Brazil of late years, her intellectual progress is rather a tendency and a desire than a fact, and the education of the youth in the schools is an education of books rather than facts. This is a piece of criticism which may touch our own school system as well as that of Brazil. The production of coffee is the most important culture in that Empire, furnishing one-half the amount grown in the world. Great quantities of the best sort of Brazilian coffee are sold for Java and Mocha. The culture of cotton is largely on the increase in Brazil. Like all travelers in that prolific region, AGASSIZ dwells on its vast and varied resources, and expresses a wish that those Europeans who suffer so much at home in the midst of their penurious little industries could be attracted to that exuberant wilderness of the Amazons, where their toil could procure them so many of the physical comforts of life, and where that vast river thoroughfare would give them so many opportunities of trade and communication with the world at large. He thus speaks of

THE BASIN OF THE AMAZONS.

"The importance of the basin of the Amazons to Brazil, from an industrial point of view, can hardly be over-estimated. Its woods alone have an almost priceless value. Nowhere in the world is there finer timber, either for solid construction or for works of ornament; and yet it is scarcely used even for the local buildings, and makes no part whatever of the exports. It is strange that the development of this branch of industry should not even have begun in Brazil, for the rivers which flow past these magnificent forests seem meant to serve, first as a water-power for the saw-mills which ought to be established along their borders, and then as a means of transportation for the material so provided. Setting aside the woods as timber, what shall I say of the mass of fruits, resins, oils, coloring matters, textile fibres, which they yield? When I stopped at Pará, on my way home to the United States, an exhibition of Amazonian products, brought together in preparation for the World's Fair at Paris, was still open. Much as I had admired, during my journey, the richness and variety of the materials native to the soil, I was amazed when I saw them thus side by side. There I noticed, among others, a collection of no less than one hundred and seventeen different kinds of highly valuable woods, cut from a piece of land less than half a mile square. Of these many were dark-colored, veined woods, susceptible of a high polish—as beautiful as rosewood or ebony. There was a great variety of vegetable oils, all remarkable for their clearness and purity. There were a number of fabrics made from the fibres of the palm, and an endless variety of fruits. An empire might esteem itself rich in any one of the sources of industry which abound in this valley; and yet the greater part of its vast growth rots on the ground, and goes to form a little more river-mud or to stain the waters on the shores of which its manifold products die and decompose. But what surprised me most was to find that a great part of this region was favorable to the raising of cattle. Fine sheep are fed on the grassy plains, and on the hills which stretch between Obydos and Almeyrim, and I have rarely eaten better mutton than at Ereré, in the midst of these serras. And yet the inhabitants of this fertile region suffer from hunger. The insufficiency of food is evident; but it arises solely from the inability of the people to avail themselves of the natural productions of the soil. As an instance of this, I may mention that, though living on the banks of rivers which abound in delicious fish, they make large use of salt cod, imported from other countries!"

This "Journey in Brazil" is a genuine book—as natural a production as any of those tropical growths it describes; carrying with it some of the freshness and interest of that vast Amazonian valley. It will, in its own way, give a help to the late cosmopolite policy of the Brazilian Government, and open that magnificent and imperial river as effectively to the world of science and philosophy as the Emperor has opened it to the world of trade and commerce. The type and printing of the book—so clear and beautiful—and the well-executed wood-cuts, are worthy of such a publication. But perhaps the general reader, who has something of a cursory way with him in the enjoyment of his literature, and might not always have an atlas at his elbow, would be all the better pleased if he could have a small map of Brazil, with the track of the Professor traced upon it. A map has a great power of marshaling and fixing one's notions of a traveler's or historian's narrative.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

The Liquid-Fuel-Burning Steamship Island City Ready for Sea—Description of the Vessel—The Apparatus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1868.

The saucy looking steamship *Island City*, which for several months past has been lying at MAYNARD'S wharf, East Boston, undergoing a thorough rejuvenation and adaptation to the burning of liquid fuel under the patent of Col. HENRY R. FOOTE, is now ready for sea, and during the early part of next month she will leave this port, stopping first at New-York in the course of her cruise. Feeling that his invention would develop greater results in the merchant service than in vessels attached to the United States Navy, and determined not to be thwarted in the great purpose of his life, Col. FOOTE obtained control of a steamship—the *Island City*—for his special use and with which to demonstrate fully the eminent practicability and economy of the use of liquid fuel as an agent or substitute for coal in generating steam in marine and other boilers, and at the same time show by its use that the storage of fuel in vessels may be reduced at least two-thirds. The experiments that have already been made in this city with petroleum and heavy oil have been sufficiently successful to warrant the assurance that liquid fuel, as a substitute for coal, is to be the fuel of the future, and that we are on the eve of a grand revolution in the supply of motive power, no "official" report to the contrary notwithstanding. The experiments at the piano-forte manufactory of the Messrs. CHICKERINGS, in this city, have settled the fact of the utility of the new fuel in large manufacturing establishments, and now the culminating point of those experiments is about to be realized in its application to marine engines. In regard to its use in the steam fire-engines here, I learn that the forthcoming report of the Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department will allude, in most flattering terms, to the experiments made with the fuel in one of the steamers last October, and that he will heartily recommend its universal application to all the machines on the ground of its superiority to coal, being clean and concentrated, and evidencing an ability to do more work in a given time than by the old method. In accomplishing all these results, the inventor has labored unceasingly to realize practical results from the new principle; and it is only just to observe that he has labored almost single-handed and drawn upon his own resources to develop them. The Government has not paid one cent toward the expense of making the experiments to utilize fuel under the patents, and it has also failed to devote that attention to the subject, of national importance, which it deserves.

THE ISLAND CITY.

Since the steamship came into the possession of the present owner and inventor, the *Island City* has been transformed into a very fine craft, and is now a pleasure steamer indeed, and is admirably calculated for the purposes for which she has been adapted. She is about 460 tons burden, was built on the Clyde, her hull is of iron, and in all respects she is one of the most substantial and safest steamships afloat, and although a small craft she has a large carrying capacity, and can accommodate quite a number of passengers in a first-class manner. Her motive power consists of a trunk engine of 250 horse-power, and her boiler is of the "haystack" pattern, having four furnaces. The *Island City* was formerly a blockade-runner, but after her capture she was sold to parties here, and until within a few months was engaged in general trade between this city and St. John, N. B. Among the improvements made in her has been the enlargement of the fire-room by the removal of the coal-bunkers, and the fitting up of the engine-room, which now shines in polished iron and brass and paint and varnish, while the floor is carpeted with tapestry, and all the other appointments made to correspond. The engine-room of the *Island City* is one of the handsomest affairs of the kind ever seen on board a steamship. No coal dust to foul the machinery, nor to choke the throats of the engineer or firemen as heretofore, but a cleanliness pervading the apartment that would excite the jealousy of the most scrupulously neat housekeeper. It seems a little singular that a craft which was baptized in British waters, and in the atmosphere of a country where superiority is claimed in excellence of workmanship and a free play of inventive genius is exercised in the manufacture and application of motive power, and which, until her capture by Yankee tars, floated the proud cross of St. George, should have been reserved in the transition of events to an American inventor with which to evolve an invention that promises a revolution second in importance to FULTON'S voyage on the Hudson, sixty years ago.

THE APPARATUS REQUIRED.

In the *Island City* Col. FOOTE has preserved intact the general principles of his apparatus, being the same as used on board the United States gunboat *Palos*, but he has improved the opportunity of introducing some improvements which were not accorded him while laboring under the restraint of official formalities. And every inch of pipe, every connection requisite, every retort, and every piece of steam coil, is fresh from the workshop; and the air pumps and other auxiliary apparatus have been manufactured expressly for the occasion, and at an expense commensurate with the work. In short, no pains nor labor have been spared to render the conduct of the *Island City* such as shall justify the expectations of the most sanguine and put to rest the objections urged to the use of hydrocarbon oil as fuel on sea-going steamers. As the apparatus employed in using liquid fuel has already been sufficiently explained in the TIMES, I need not now repeat it, but the following concerning its arrangement on the *Island City* may not be uninteresting. Ordinarily, the oil for general use is kept in iron tanks on the deck, or in tanks stowed in the hold of the vessel, but as the *Island City* can carry sufficient oil for a short trip, say to New-York, for instance, without such an arrangement, convenience has placed a tank on either side of the steam boiler, holding about one thousand gallons each. These tanks are securely fastened to the side of the ship, are entirely out of the way, and can be readily replenished from above by an orifice in the deck immediately above the "manhole" of the tanks, the oil being conducted through a fitting tube. A gauge attached to each tank indicates the amount of oil on hand. These tanks are called "feeders," and pipes lead from them to the retorts, of which there are four, made of cast-iron with wrought-iron bottoms. Col. FOOTE, profiting by experience, has introduced some important improvements into the retorts for vaporizing the oil, which with the also improved method of introducing air and steam, render combustion of the elements more complete than on the occasion of past experiments. The two air pumps used in connection with the process of combustion are powerful machines, capable of forcing four pounds per square inch of air every revolution, or twelve hundred feet per minute. They are compact, simple, and were made especially for the *Island City*. The auxiliary or "donkey engine" for supplying the steam that is passed into the retorts until steam is made in the boiler, is an upright affair, and is located in a convenient, out-of-the-way place in the fire-room. An imaginary line separates the engine-room from the fire-room, and so the visitor can at a single glance witness the separation of that conservation of force or energy contained in the elements of the furnace, and behind him watch the measured strokes of the engine, receiving an amount of power equal to that which the fuel itself loses. Instead of employing eight firemen on the *Island City*, and a number of coal passers, one man only is needed to run the four fires—run, or rather regulated by stop-cocks as easy as counting two and two.

Before the departure of the *Island City* for New-York she will be opened for public inspection at T wharf for a few days. She has already been examined by a number of scientific gentlemen interested in the subject of the utilization of fuel, and they have expressed themselves as highly pleased with what they saw. The contemplated trip of this liquid-fuel burning steamer excites a good deal of attention here, and it is not at all strange that a lively interest is manifested in it. The trip will be an event in the history of steam navigation; and if the *Island City* performs all that she is expected to, the inventor will certainly not have labored in vain in his efforts to solve the great problem of economy in fuel. VIGIL.

Letter from Hon. S. Colfax Declining to be a Candidate for Governor and Saying What he Thinks Congress Will Do.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Although I do not believe in declining nominations before they are tendered, and have not announced myself as a candidate for any office whatever, yet a frank reply is due to your inquiry relative to the gubernatorial nomination, and the more so because the Republican County Conventions are now being held. When my name was first suggested for it I happened to be in Evansville; and, in response to an inquiry on the subject by Col. FOSTER, of the Evansville *Journal*, I replied, as he afterward published, that I was not and could not be a candidate for Governor. My fellow-members have honored me with an election as their Speaker, the term of which office does not expire until March 4, 1869; and since that election I declined a remunerative business offer, because principle and duty required me to serve out the full term of the office whose obligations and responsibilities I had accepted. It would be, therefore, both unjust and impossible to change the determination thus publicly announced.

The hopeful boasting of our opponents is by no means new. When the Thirty-eighth Congress adjourned its first session, in the Summer of 1864, our enemies were even more sanguine than they now profess to be. As we bade them good-bye here, they predicted a most sweeping victory at the polls; and, at the Chicago Convention, this confidence was most arrogantly and exultingly expressed. Their rejoicing declarations that Mr. LINCOLN would have to flee from Washington the ensuing March, in "Scotch cap," &c., cannot be forgotten by any Indianian who heard them. With the increased taxation compelled by the protraction of the war, and the draft law in operation as a military necessity, all over the land during the canvass, the people turned their boastings into grief, and in spite of the prejudices these acts invoked against us, we won the most overwhelming victory ever known at a contested Presidential election.

In the Summer of 1866, when the Thirty-ninth Congress adjourned its first session, our opponents, encouraged by the apostacy of the Administration, which turned its whole power against the party that had conferred it, were no less sanguine and boastful than they had been two years before, but again the people overwhelmed them at the polls, as they will once more in 1868, if by our unity and energy we prove that we desire and deserve success.

Congress will again prove itself worthy of the confidence a loyal and patriotic people have so long reposed in it. We shall fearlessly face and settle all the financial questions growing out of the enormous cost of the Democratic rebellion. Of course, I do not attempt to predict, at this early period of the session, all the details of its legislation. But, speaking only as one member of the House, I have no doubt that Congress will refuse to unwisely burden the people with attempts to pay off the national debt by excessive taxation; that it will stop the contraction policy, assented to as it was, on the urgent appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, but which has so paralyzed business, without reducing the gold premium or bringing the country nearer to specie payments; it will not consent that so large an amount of gold shall be uselessly hoarded up in the Treasury vaults, when it might be applied more profitably and wisely to the reduction of the interest on the national debt; it will retrench Government expenditures in every branch of the service—army, navy, civil, &c—always excepting the sacred debt of pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and the families of our fallen defenders; it will compel the collection of our revenue by the officers of this Administration, thus placing scores of millions per year in the Treasury, which are now worse than lost; it will reduce taxation largely, and relieve our struggling industries, as well as tax-payers generally, from every possible burden consistent with the maintenance of our national honor; and I have the fullest faith that it will agree upon a just and acceptable financial policy upon all other questions, that will neither dishonor the Republic, impair its credit, nor wrong creditor or citizen. Besides this, it will embody and speak the national voice on the fullest protection and vindication of the rights of every American citizen, native-born or naturalized, at home or abroad.

The staple argument of our opponents is to be the charge of "negro supremacy." They will seek by this to darken counsel and to invoke and excite prejudice. But the issue is too plain and palpable for them to mystify or misrepresent. They demand that the men of the South, who used the power of their State Governments to organize the Confederacy, to involve the country in a long and bloody war, to hurl the armies of the rebellion against the defenders of the Union, and to carry anguish and desolation to a million hearthstones, shall be reinstalled in supreme and undisputed power in the Governments of these States, and we demand that they shall not be, but that loyal men shall rule the States that loyal sacrifices saved. On this issue, to use the language of our lamented chief, "we invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God." Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

J. S. HARVEY, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Increased Activity of Builders During the Past Year—The Number of Edifices Erected.

From the annual report of the Superintendent of New Buildings in this City we learn that 1,164 sets of plans and specifications for new buildings were submitted, examined and passed upon during the year, which was 686 more than was presented during the preceding year. Of these 1,006 plans were in accordance with the provisions of the law, or needed but slight alterations to render them so; 75 plans were not in conformity with the requirements of the statute and were rejected. They were, however, subsequently returned with the necessary corrections; 83 sets, which were indefinite in character, were wholly rejected. The total number of buildings included in the above plans was 1,985, classified as follows:

First-class dwellings	570
Second-class dwellings	472
Third-class (tenement houses)	444
First-class stores	85
Second-class stores	21
Third-class stores	55
Factories or workshops	169
Stables	113
School-houses	10
Churches	12
Public buildings	34
Total	1,985

Among the plans submitted for the erection of public buildings, which were approved, was one by RENWICK & SANDS, for Mr. BOOTH'S new theatre at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue. It stipulates that it shall be a four-story brick building, with granite front on both streets; to have a frontage on Sixth-avenue of 59 feet, and 184 feet and four inches on Twenty-third-street. The main portion of the building, containing the auditorium, stage, &c., to be ninety-eight feet and nine inches wide by 118 feet in depth, the external walls throughout to be of an average thickness of twenty-four inches. The galleries to be composed of heavy timber work framed in the most substantial manner, securely bolted, spiked and strapped with iron, well anchored in the walls, and supported by cast-iron columns, braces, &c. The roof to be of wrought-iron frame work of Mansard form. Two main entrances to the auditorium, one on either street, each to be about 20 feet in width, affording ample means of egress in case of accident. The stores on Sixth-avenue to be separated from the theatre by solid brick walls. During the year 328 sets of plans and specifications for alterations and additions to buildings already erected were submitted, examined and passed upon—an excess of 258 over the number presented the previous year; 307 sets were approved, 8 sets were amended and approved, and 13 were rejected. The following table shows the number of buildings begun last year:

Wards.	Buildings.	Wards.	Buildings.
1	12	13	14
2	5	14	8
3	8	15	13
4	8	16	27
5	45	17	35
6	9	18	57
7	15	19	623
8	14	20	89
9	30	21	83
10	36	22	194
11	25		
12	391	Total	1,736

The whole number completed was 1,639. The number of applications filed for privileges to raise or add to buildings already erected was 777. The whole number of dangerous buildings acted upon during the year, including 74 brought over from the previous year, was 385, of which 22 were taken down entire, and 335 were repaired and made safe, leaving 28 cases now in the hands of the department. The whole number of dangerous buildings acted upon from 1862 to 1867 was 1,083. The number of violations of the Building law reported was 854. Of these there were removed 499, and sent to the attorney for prosecution, 355. The whole number of violations from 1862 to 1867, was 2,667. The report expresses the opinion that there should be a legislative enactment prohibiting the erection of tenement-houses in neighborhoods where first-class dwellings have already been begun, as it not only deteriorates the value of the property, but is detrimental to the best interests of the city. The Superintendent says the law respecting tenement-houses requires no further amendments, and that it is amply sufficient to provide for the safety of tenants. It will take some time, however, to compel owners of tenement-houses to conform to the law. This class of property is large at present, and having been erected before the passage of any law governing the construction of tenement-houses, it becomes a labor of great difficulty to wholly remedy an evil so long standing. All the power vested in the Superintendent and his subordinates, the report says, will be exercised to punish offenders, and to carry out fully the intent of the law. If this promise is kept, there should be an end of tenement-house horrors.

Vital Statistics.

We are informed by the weekly report of Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, submitted to the Board of Health yesterday, that the bills of mortality in New-York and Brooklyn last week scarcely varied from those of the previous week. There were 441 deaths in the former and 186 in the latter city, besides 21 others that occurred in streets beyond the city limits of the latter. The amount of mortality in the charitable institutions and asylums was excessive, being no less than 126 in the public institutions of the Counties of New-York and Kings. Measles and scarlatina are the only zymotic diseases which show any tendency to increase, the fatality of measles increasing in New-York, and the ravages of scarlatina extending in the Sixth, Ninth and Sixteenth Wards in Brooklyn. In New-York there were 24 children killed by those two diseases. The extremely cold weather of the past week was characterized by increase in the fatality of the same kinds of disease that were in the ascendant during the corresponding colder week a year ago. This increase was in the congestive and inflammatory maladies which quickly kill the aged, the intemperate and broken-down persons. Hence it was that such unusual mortality is reported in the public institutions for the coldest weeks of these two Winters. The mean temperature last week was 19° Fahrenheit, and in the corresponding week last year it was only 14°, and in that week last year sixty-nine persons died who were over sixty years of age, while last week there were sixty-nine deaths of persons in the same ages. The same number of persons died of phthisis pulmonalis in the respective weeks, but diseases of the brain and nervous system in the corresponding week last year, in New-York, were charged with 73 deaths, and this year with 64. The atmospheric pressure last year was unusually high for the season (29.76 inches;) last week it was above the annual mean (30.02 inches,) and, on Monday and Tuesday, went up to 30½ inches. There were only 10 deaths charged to the disease of the heart and great blood vessels in the former week, while last week there were 17 carefully certified deaths from this class of organic disease. Probably these are not mere coincidences. The thoughtful physician often has occasion to suggest precautionary hygienic care that help his patients to prolong their lives, and it will undoubtedly yet be found of some really practical importance to notice daily the extreme fluctuations in the atmospheric pressure, temperature and humidity.

The Central Fenton Campaign Club.

This Club met last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel, JOSHUA G. ABBE, Esq., the President, in the chair. The President stated that the by-laws required the appointment of an Executive Committee of forty-eight, and announced their names as follows:

Hon. E. D. Culver, Freeman J. Fithian, Gen. John Cochrane, Charles P. Shaw, Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Wm. Burns, Dr. Francis A. Thomas, R. C. Brown, Theo. C. Williams, Wm. H. McKinney, Joseph F. Ellery, Col. A. J. H. Duganne, Benj. Shaffer, Sinclair Tousey, Wm. T. Ashman, Dr. Frederick A. Schoeutz, Wm. Drummond, Robert L. Darragh, Daniel D. Conover, Thomas Mulligan, George C. Ellison, Henry M. Williams, William H. DeCamp, Samuel S. Urmy, Ira O. Miller, John C. Groff, Benjamin Merritt, Alex. McLeod, Gen. Frederick T. Locke, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., James E. McVeaney, John W. Farmer, Col. Ethan Allen, James Winterbottom, Major Chas. S. Strong, Charles Gildersleeve, James Blackwell, Allen Cooper, John Fitch, John Goller, John D. Ottiwell, Simon Hazleton.

It was announced that local clubs had been organized in all but three of the districts, and in two of them the reason there was no organization, was the difficulty in procuring rooms.

The Chairmen and Secretaries of the local organizations were requested to report to the Central Club the names of their officers and the condition of their organization.

The President invited the members of the Executive Committee to meet next Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the rooms corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street.

Mr. McLEOD announced that the Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, consented to address the Republican Campaign Club meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute, on Feb. 3.

The meeting then adjourned.

Board of Audit.

At the regular session of this Board yesterday, Auditors MARTINDALE, DEPEW, BONNEY and STEWART presiding, the following claims were heard:

The claim of the Washington Insurance Company for the refunding of $2,188 07, and interest from Oct. 2, 1861, being the amount of tax assessed by the Tax Commissioners of the City, and paid by the Company, on United States stocks held by said Company as part of its personal property: also a claim for the refunding of $2,168, and interest from Nov. 26, 1862, being the amount of tax assessed and paid in the year 1862 under similar circumstances. These taxes were paid under protest, the Company claiming that under the act of Congress United States stocks held by them were not taxable, which claim was afterward sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Corporation Counsel objected to the claims, first, on the ground that the City and County of New-York had no agency in the imposition or collection of the tax in question, it being altogether a State proceeding; second, on the ground that the tax was paid voluntarily, and could not therefore be recovered in an action at law; and third, that after the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State in December, 1861, affirming the validity of the assessment, the claimants did not prosecute the suit further.

Decision reserved.

No other claims being ready, the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INQUESTS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of JOSEPH WAGNER, aged 13 years, who died from injuries sustained by a fall from the front platform of a Second-avenue car. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.... The same Coroner held another inquest at No. 65 Lawrence-street, over the body of GEORGE WM. BIESELE, aged 4 years, who died Monday from scalds accidentally received on the 17th inst., by falling over a coffee kettle just taken off the stove by his mother. A verdict in accordance was rendered.... An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of FRANCIS MCGRAW, aged 30, a native of Ireland, whose death was the result of injuries sustained by falling off a hay wagon a few days ago. The *post-mortem* examination by House Surgeon P. R. CORTELYOU, resulted in his stating that death had been caused by maringitis, the eye having been injured. ....Coroner SCHIRMER held a fourth inquest on the body of MARY CORRIGAN, aged 21, a native of Ireland, who was killed by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp at No. 243 East Twenty-second-street.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER O'BRIEN.—Detective IRVING, of the Central Office, arrived in this City yesterday, having in custody THOMAS RIELLY, who was arrested a week or two ago as the person who killed Officer JOHN O'BRIEN in August, 1864. The facts of the murder have already been narrated in the TIMES. When Detective IRVING arrived at Chicago, he found that a mistake had been made in the man, and telegraphed to Mr. KENNEDY. Notwithstanding this fact, the Superintendent ordered IRVING to bring the prisoner to New-York, which was done, and RIELLY is now under lock and key at Police Headquarters awaiting developments.

FIRES.—A fire occurred on Monday evening on the third floor of No. 51 Third-avenue, occupied by ALBERT NEAGEL, caused by a gas stove's setting fire to the floor. The loss on the stock was $500, fully insured in the Baltic and Mechanics' and Traders' Companies. The second floor is occupied by VALENTINE LAHR as a dwelling. The damages amount to $50; insured in the Germania.... At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 173 Suffolk-street, occupied by GREY, RICHARDS & Co., caused by some sawdust taking fire from the boiler. Damage, $100.

RECEPTION TO MR. DU CHAILLU.—At the Traveler's Club this evening a reception will be given to Mr. DU CHAILLU. On this occasion Mr. DU CHAILLU will exhibit to the Club and its invited guests some diagrams and pictures of African scenery, men and women, animals, &c., from his own sketches, which have not before been shown in this country. Mr. DU CHAILLU will deliver three lectures on the gorilla, African travel and adventure, in Steinway Hall, on the 17th, 24th and 26th February, in which these pictures and diagrams will be used.

NOBLE CONDUCT REWARDED.—The Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York have presented to THOMAS CARRIGAN a silver medal and $50 in money for his courage and humanity in saving the life of a boy on the 11th June, 1867, and in rescuing MICHAEL MCDONALD, who was knocked overboard from the pilot-boat, *Isaac Webb*, 100 miles east of Sandy Hook, on the 14th of November, 1867. This Association has recently received a donation of $1,000, made at the request of the late PETER LORILLARD.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—Commissioner CRANE presided at the meeting of the Board of Excise held yesterday afternoon. Out of seven cases upon the trial calendar, for alleged violation of the Liquor law, one was dismissed and one adjourned. The licenses of JOSEPH THORNE, of No. 195 Mott-street; MARTINE OAKLEY, No. 113 Mott-street, and JOHN MAIER, No. 124 Attorney-street, were revoked. The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday morning, and organized for the year by the reelection of Mayor HOFFMAN as Chairman. No other business was transacted.

LECTURE.—The suggestive subject of "Fools" is announced as the subject of a lecture this evening at the Stanton-street Baptist Church, by Rev. P. S. HENSON.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Supervisors, yesterday, a communication was received from the County Treasurer, asking the Board to take necessary steps for procuring from the Legislature authority to include in the next tax levy the sum of $50,000 borrowed on account of the Superintendent of the Poor under resolution of the Supervisors of July 1, 1867. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Laws to prepare such an act and forward it to Albany. A long discussion then arose concerning the Superintendents of the Poor. A resolution was introduced directing them to place their offices in the centres of their districts, which was lost, and the Board adjourned.

CONCERT.—A *soirée musicale* is to be given at the Brooklyn Athenæum, this evening, by Mme. M. BOULIGNY, soprano of the choir of St. Charles' R. C. Church, Sydney-place, Brooklyn.

ALLEGED THEFT.—CATHARINE HANSON, aged 28 years, and BRIDGET FANNIN, aged 40 years, were arrested by Detective F[illegible], on the charge of having stolen a bank-book from Mrs. Ivers, with which they drew from the bank $600, which she had deposited. The accused were committed to await examination.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—CHARLES BANKHAP, keeping a liquor-saloon on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, was arrested Saturday, on the charge of selling liquor after his license expired without procuring a new one. He was locked up for examination.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—ROBERT COLLINS was arrested at Fulton Ferry, Monday night, for stealing a pocket-book from Hon. R. A. LAMBERTY. The thief was identified by Mr. LAMBERTY, and was promptly held by Justice CORNWELL for further examination.

SEIZURE OF WHISKY.—Officer CURRAN, of the Forty-first Precinct, took possession of two barrels of whisky found in the possession of a man in Prince-street, the officer suspecting it was from an illicit still. The man having it in charge escaped.

NEW-JERSEY.

THREAT TO BLOW UP A HOUSE.—WM. COCHLAN, a resident of Hudson City, was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant issued by Justice ALDRIDGE, in which he stands charged with having threatened to blow up the house in which he lives, and owned by the complainant, LOUIS FOSTO. The latter alleges that the accused exhibited a can of gunpowder, and declared that he would blow up the house there and then were it not that his (COCHLAN'S) wife was within. He was held to bail in $500 to answer at the present term of court.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
65—Jaudon et al. vs. Carpenter.
73—Lillis vs. Ward et al.
74—Luling et al. vs. Atl. Mut. Ins. Co.
75—Mendenhall vs. Klinck.
76—Moody vs. Osgood.
77—Rooke vs. Atwood.
78—Hayman vs. Herz.
353—Gara vs. Eisenlohr, Adm'x.
81—Farmers' Loan and T. Co. vs. Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
82—McDonald vs. White.

Nos.
83—Jaudon et al. vs. Walton et al.
84—Hatch vs. Brewster.
85—Graham vs. Thayer.
86—Phillips vs. Speyers.
90—Henriques vs. Henriques et al.
91—Roberts, Surv'r, vs. Fisher et al.
92—Farley, Jr., vs. St. John.
93—Levitt vs. Barton.
94—Bates et al. vs. Segie et al.
95—Schaffner vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2950—The People, &c., vs. Allaben.
685—Crowley vs. Clark.
849—Nat. State Bk. of Newark vs. Sackett et al.
813—Townsend, &c., vs. White, &c.
953—Fogg vs. Bassford.
977—Romaine vs. Lemlein.
913—Sellers vs. Schwartz et al.
903—Baldwin vs. Bodine et al.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
375—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.

Nos.
355—Rorke et al. vs Parker et al.
209—Miller vs. McLaren.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
575—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
819—Gootman vs. Woolburg et al.
508—McGaffick vs. Drouno et al.
663—Gound et al. vs. Pendergast.
761—Page vs. Field.
413—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
479—Merrick et al. vs. Hazley et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
826—Hecker vs. Schmidt.
776—Gambrell et al. vs. Bell et al.
892—Campbell vs. Little.
624—Browner vs. The Mayor, &c.
816—Com. Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum, Jr.
272—Cudlip vs. Trainor.
612—Giro et al vs. Halstead et al.
124—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
818—Higgins et al vs. Geger.
820—Virtue vs Kelley.
763—Kirkland vs. Northrup et al.

Nos.
890—Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.
908—Alexander vs. Rushmore.
378—Cushman vs. Rowland et al.
173—Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.
484—Curtiss, Rec'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
746—Smith vs. Peters.
494—Martin et al. vs. Spotts, Adm'x., &c.
536—Hunt et al. vs. Spotts, Adm'x., &c.
632—Mayer et al vs. Reitsch et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
14—North River Bank vs. Bradley et al.
58—Epps vs. Quick.
60—Bailey, rec'r, &c., vs. Hecksher, Jr.
64—Whitewell vs. Whitewell.
96—Peterson et al. vs. Herrlich.
97—Gurnee vs. Duyon.
99—Walker vs. Decker.
127—Birdseye vs. Leary.
Call No. 130—Bayley vs. Davies.

Nos.
136—Bourillon vs. Bernard.
137—Bennett vs. Bennett.
142—Miller vs. Croft.
143—Gregory vs. Harris.
146—Casey vs. Whitehead.
147—Chandler vs. Friend.
150—Maroon vs. Saron.
155—Carleton vs. Carleton.
156—Ferris vs. Aspinwall.
183—Mussy vs. Coleman.
189—McDermot vs. Wilson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1373—Carnes vs. Platt.
3623—Hand vs. McNichol.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3635—Lange &c., vs. Havens et al.
3637—Primeant vs. Stewart.
3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
3569—Luckey vs. Gannon.
3513—Brice et al. vs. Wear.
3607—Janeway vs. Levy.
3535—Hine vs. Crawford.

Nos.
3625—Kuhn et al. vs. Stevens.
2847—Wood vs. Decamp.
3585—Cassergay vs. Bunn.
3579—Pearsall vs. Flanagan.
2685—Pendrill vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
3525—Thurston vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3256—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.
3772—Mackay vs. Ballin et al.
1774—Jaffray vs. Ramage et al.
3702—Mohr vs. Parsons.
3802—Smith et al. vs. Miller et al.
1556—Meison vs. Hope.

Nos.
3338—Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.
1708—Butler vs. Lee et al.
1710—DeGraw vs. Flynn.
1714—Mitchell, &c., vs. O'Brien.
1716—Pennevert et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
1720—Laurence vs. Derby.
1722—Unger vs. Forty-second-st. R. R. Co.
1724—Wilson vs. Rogers.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
105—Smith vs. N. Y. and N. J. M. P. Co.
131—Seibert vs. Kemper.
33—Mooney vs. Garland.
84—Beebe vs. Fitterich.
84—Same vs. Same.
85—Same vs. Same.
42—Van Beil vs. Roberts.
14—Kiuger vs. Nebenzahl.
101—Fowler vs. Kelly.
104—Slattery vs. Rinsen.

Nos.
57—Pollens vs. Ohl.
145—Barrett vs. Clute.
146—Perry vs. Coyle.
147—Penny vs. Jardine.
148—Carry vs. Lowenstein.
149—Zinn vs. Lowenstein.
150—Simmons vs. Hayes.
151—Elkin vs. Carpenter.
152—Graff vs. Munn.
153—Jully vs. Munsch.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Morris Franklin; arson.
The People vs. Wm. Hartman; arson.
The People vs. Lorenzo Segalcerba; arson.
The People vs. Maria Pruccelle; arson.
The People vs. Julius Wambold; arson.
The People vs. Thomas Hadden; keeping boarding-house without license.
The People vs. John Connolly; burglary.
The People vs. John Williams; burglary.
The People vs. Thomas Walsh; burglary.
The People vs. Thomas Murphy; burglary.
The People vs. Samuel Tristram; grand larceny.
The People vs. Catharine Tristram; grand larceny.
The People vs. Patrick Conklin; burglary.
The People vs. Edward Dercray; burglary.
The People vs. Wm. Harrison; burglary.
The People vs. Jose Garcia; burglary.
The People vs. Julius Ourley; burglary.
The People vs. Wm. St. Clair; grand larceny.
The People vs. Geo. Moore; grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Vincent; grand larceny.
The People vs. Patrick Matthews; grand larceny.
The People vs. Philip Cohen; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Willard; larceny from person.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
91—Cummings vs. Conway.
53—Adams vs. Duff.
62—Jessen vs. Trabant.
66—Young vs. Sillman.
68—Albrecht vs. Fitzsimmons.
70—McClean vs. Hawley et al.
89—Lockwood vs. Lemon.
61—Baje vs. Chapin.
87—Buth vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.

Nos.
7—Sheridan vs. Hall.
20—Thompson vs. Robertson et al.
46—Michaels vs. Campbell.
19—Howard vs. Howard.
12—Green vs. Brumley.
45—Baker vs. Campbell.
72—Morrell vs. Manning.
34—Dewey vs. Gore.
81—Kelly vs. Tilton & Taylor.
93—Gaideke vs. Fromme.
100—Commeyer vs. Benton.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ADMIRALTY—REPAIRS OF VESSELS DURING VOYAGE—AUTHORITY OF MASTER TO SELL—CIRCUMSTANCES JUSTIFYING SALE.

Charles Fitz, Appellant, vs. The Galliot Amelie.—The complaint of the libelant is that on the 13th day of March, 1862, he shipped on board the *Amelie*, then lying in the port of Paramaribo, and called the *Plata*, certain merchandise as described in the bills of lading, to be transported to Boston, and there to be delivered to the libelant, as alleged in the libel. Allegation also is that the vessel subsequently departed on the voyage, and arrived at the port of destination, but the master neglected to deliver a large part of the cargo, and has not rendered any satisfactory account of the same or of the proceeds.

The defence of the claimant of the vessel is that the vessel, when she arrived at Port-au-Prince, was unseaworthy, and utterly unfit and unable to proceed on her voyage, or any voyage to sea; that very extensive and costly repairs were necessary before she could be rendered seaworthy, and that neither the master nor owners had any funds or credit at that port wherewith to procure the repairs to be made; and, consequently, that the master, not being able to procure the funds to execute the repairs by bottomry bond, or otherwise, on the 12th day of June following, sold the vessel at auction, and that he, the claimant, then and there became the purchaser of the same, and is the lawful owner of the vessel.

The parties agree that the cargo was received on board the vessel at Surinam, and that it was to be transported and delivered as alleged by the libelant. The invoice value of the cargo was $8,306 67, and the record shows that the master signed bills of lading for the same in the usual form. The agreed statement also shows that the vessel, after sailing, suffered damage by perils of the sea. The cargo consisted of 243 hogsheads and 16 barrels of molasses, 50 hogsheads and 9 barrels of sugar, and 16 pieces of old copper. Some of the cargo also was damaged by a peril of the sea, and the parties agree that 30 hogsheads of the molasses were jettisoned for the common safety, and that 30 more were intentionally stove in the hold, and that their contents were lost. The proofs also show that the vessel put into Port-au-Prince for repairs, as alleged, and that she was there twice surveyed and ordered to be repaired. Repairs were made under those orders to the amount of $1,000, when it was ascertained that more extensive repairs were required than were at first deemed necessary. Whereupon a third survey was called, which resulted in a more thorough examination of the vessel. The sale and purchase of the vessel were made under the recommendation of the third report. Libelant denies the validity of the sale, and the question whether it was rightfully made under the circumstances is the first and principal question in the case.

The District Court dismissed the libel and the Circuit Court affirmed the decree. Appeal was taken to this Court, and it is urged by the libelant that if the vessel is not in immediate danger, and communication can be had with the owners before she will probably be lost, there is no necessity to sell. (The *Sarah Ann*, 13 Peters, 401.) "The true criterion * * * * is the inquiry whether the owners or insurers, when not distant from the scene of stranding, can, by the earliest use of the ordinary means, to convey intelligence, be informed of the situation of the vessel in time to direct the master before she will probably be lost." (Marvin on wreck and salvage, sections 14, 15.) "If the vessel is, or may be, put in a place of safety, and the owners or insurers may be informed, the master has no authority to sell it, however much it may be damaged." If the master can, by bottomry, sale of cargo, or otherwise, procure funds to repair, the question of repairs is one of expediency, not of necessity, and he has no power to sell. It has been much disputed whether the mere want of funds can be of itself a sufficient necessity to justify a sale by a master. (1 Parsons, Merch. law, 63.) But it is settled conclusively that, if the vessel can be repaired, and the master has or can procure funds, no legal necessity exists, and he has no authority to sell, however great the damage may be. (The *Fanny & Elmira*, Edwards Adm. Rep., 127, per Lord Stowell.) "It must be shown, not only that the vessel was in want of repair, but likewise that it was impossible to procure the money for that purpose." If the vessel cannot be repaired at the port of disaster, or only at a cost which would exceed her value, and can be temporarily repaired so as to be carried to a port where repairs can be made, the question whether to sell or not is one of expediency and not of necessity, and the master has no power to sell.

Independently of the other facts, which take away all pretence of a legal necessity, it does not clearly appear that the actual condition of the ship was such as to render it expedient, much less necessary, to sell the vessel. The burden is on the claimant to prove such necessity and he produces the protest, surveys and depositions to prove it, and they make out a strong case; but it is not without difficulty or contradictions.

It has been sometimes supposed that if the repairs would cost so much as would authorize an abandonment to insurers, the necessity which justifies a sale exists. But for this there does not seem to be a foundation in principle or authority.

The cost of repairs is an essential element when combined with inability to wait for orders without danger of destruction, or to procure funds. But when these do not exist, no case can be found in which the mere cost of repairs (if the vessel is capable of being repaired) has been considered as making a case of necessity. It is a question of expediency only. There is no analogy between the power of the master to sell, and that of the owner to abandon to his insurer. It is a part of the contract of insurance, that if repairs cost more than the value, or half the value of the vessel, the owner may abandon, and thereby transfer the vessel to the insurer; but the same facts do not authorize the master to sell. It seems to be well shown that it is not sufficient to show that the master acted in good faith and for the interest of all concerned, and that a sale was beneficial and expedient. Besides that, a legal necessity must appear. If the circumstances had been such as to justify a sale and pass the title to the vendee, he took the vessel subject to all existing liens.

The claimant insists that the sale not only passed the owners interest, but had the effect of a decree of a Court of Admiralty rendered in an adverse suit *in rem*, and divested all liens.

The appellees sustain the decree of the Court below.

F. C. Loring for appellant; C. W. Loring, for appellees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Henry Lewis, individually and as a copartner, and for and on behalf of the copartnership firm of P. & H. Lewis.—BLATCHFORD, J.—In this case the Register on the 18th of November, 1867, (on a petition filed by Henry Lewis, individually and as a copartner of the firm of P. & H. Lewis on the 13th of November, 1867,) adjudged Henry Lewis individually and as a copartner of the firm of P. & H. Lewis, and also the said firm of P. & H. Lewis, bankrupt. The petition was not joined in by Philip Lewis, who with Henry Lewis composed the firm, nor did Philip Lewis assent to having the firm declared bankrupt. This action of the Register was erroneous. General Order No. 18 prescribes the proper practice in such a case. Where a petition is filed to have a firm declared bankrupt, if all the members of the firm do not join in or assent to the petition, notice of its filing must be given to such of the members as do not join in it, or assent to it in like manner as if the proceeding were on an involuntary bankruptcy against the members of the firm. Until this is done, the Register has no authority to make an adjudication in regard to the bankruptcy of the firm. Philip Lewis now presents to the Court a voluntary petition under the Bankruptcy Act, which prays that he and Henry Lewis may be adjudged bankrupts and be discharged from their debts. The petition sets forth the copartnership, and the fact of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy by Henry Lewis, and is in other respects in form a copartnership petition according to form No. 2. The petition refers to schedules annexed to it as being schedules of the debts and assets of the copartnership and of the debts and assets of Philip Lewis individually. Philip Lewis asks, in filing this petition, for an order that he have leave to join in the proceedings so heretofore taken by Henry Lewis, and his petition states that he is desirous of uniting in the petition of Henry Lewis, and of being made a party to the proceedings thereunder. So far as this petition of Philip Lewis expresses his assent to have the firm declared bankrupt, and his desire to join in the petition of Henry Lewis, Philip Lewis may properly be regarded as joining in the petition of Henry Lewis to have the firm declared bankrupt so as to effect a compliance with General Order No. 18, and thus validate the adjudication of bankruptcy in respect to the firm. But it is not in any other respect necessary for Philip Lewis to join in the proceedings taken by Henry Lewis, or to be made a party to them. The proceedings in respect to the creditors of the firm and the creditors of Henry Lewis individually, will take place under the petition of Henry Lewis. The proceedings in regard to the creditors of Philip Lewis, individually, will take place under his petition. Philip Lewis will be adjudged a bankrupt and receive a discharge under his own petition. Henry Lewis will receive a discharge under his own petition. So far as the petition of Philip Lewis is a petition for an adjudication of the bankruptcy of the firm, it may be disregarded, except as indicating the assent of Philip Lewis to join in the petition of Henry Lewis for an adjudication of the bankruptcy of the firm. Under such circumstances General Order No. 16 will not apply to the case, as there will be but one petition for an adjudication of the bankruptcy of the firm. The petition of Philip Lewis will be referred to the same Register who has charge of the case of Henry Lewis.

Benedict and Boardman for the petitioner.

In the matter of John Graves—In this case sureties, who had signed a bond in a replevin suit against the bankrupt, had applied to the register, requesting that the goods in question, which had passed to the assignee, might be held the result of the suit, or that the suit might be settled. The register certified to the Court the question whether the register had power, under section 17 of the act, to authorize the assignee to act in the matter.

Held by the Court—That if an assignee desires to settle a controversy under section 17, or to have property sold as perishable or because the title to it is in dispute, under section 25, he must apply to the Court by petition, and not to a register. If, on the presentation of the petition, on notice to any party interested, it shall appear that the matter is uncontested, the Court can, under section 4, refer it to the register, with power to dispose of it.

REMOVAL OF REGISTER—FIRST MEETING.

In the Matter of J. Ogden Smith.—In this case, which was a proceeding in involuntary bankruptcy, and had been referred to Register Fitch, the petitioning creditors obtained an order to show cause why the proceedings should not be removed from this Register and referred to another. The motion was based upon allegations of improper conduct on the part of the Register in endeavoring to secure the choice of an assignee by the creditors. The Register adjourned the first meeting of the creditors before the court at the time fixed for him to show cause, and in answer to the affidavits for the motion read counter affidavits charging improper action on the part of the attorney for the petitioning creditor in reference to the choice of an assignee.

The Judge, after hearing the matter, adjourned the first meeting of creditors for three weeks, to be held before the court, and reserved his decision on the motion.

For petitioners, Mr G. D. Lord.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

FRAUDULENT BONDING.

United States vs. John Devlin, Thos. Leilan and Francis W. Tappen.—This case was again called yesterday. The Court-room was filled. District-Attorney Tracy called over the names of witnesses, when he found two were absent—Patrick McArdle and Henry Osborne. He moved for the issue of an attachment against these non-attending witnesses, to be made returnable every day at 12 o'clock until the witnesses should be found.

Mr. Evarts, for the defence, asked for an adjournment to next term. Their witnesses were absent, yet they were compelled to go on.

Mr. Brady considered it embarrassing that the defence should be compelled to come day after day until defaulting witnesses could be found.

Several counsel for the defence mentioned engagements they had made to be present in various parts of the country, and these constant adjournments would be most unpleasant.

Mr. Stoughton, of counsel for Government, regretted the situation the counsel on the other side were placed in. In this case the adjournment was sought for in consequence of a failure of witnesses to attend. One of the witnesses was seen in the court yesterday.

Judge BENEDICT said he was sorry to oppose the counsel for the defence, but the great importance of the case, and the general welfare of the Government, for which courts were organized, rendered it imperative that the case should not go over. The absent witnesses were residents of the city, and he would adjourn this case until Wednesday (to-day), and in the meantime attachments would be issued against the witnesses.

The District-Attorney stated that if the case did not go on to-day, he would have John Devlin indicted on the charge of dealing in spirits as a wholesale liquor-dealer without a license.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED ILLICIT DISTILLERY.

The United States vs. J. F. Airick.—The defendant was arrested on a charge of being the owner of an illicit distillery in Sixty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The premises were seized and the arrest was made on the affidavit of one John W. Hull. The prisoner was held in $1,500 bail to answer; the complaint against him being that he was doing business without a license.

Before Commissioner Betts.

ANOTHER DISTILLERY CASE.

The United States vs. Jacob Lobenstein.—The defendant in this case was brought before the Commissioner on a charge of being the proprietor of an alleged distillery in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue. The establishment was recently seized by the revenue officers of the District. The accused was committed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 21.

Before Judge Mullin and a Jury.

ANOTHER HATCHWAY ACCIDENT—VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

Barbara Motz, administratrix, &c., vs. John Roach et al.—The plaintiff is a poor widow with six children. Her husband, a laboring man, was, in the month of September, 1864, in the employ of the defendants at their manufacturing establishment. He had occasion one evening to go along an upper gallery which was used solely for the purpose of storing goods. In doing so he fell through an aperture, or open hatchway, and landed some 18 feet below on a pile of old iron. His spine and other parts of his body were so much injured by the fall that he died some months after. This action was brought under the statute in such cases provided, to recover the sum of $5,000. There was no light in the gallery and no covering to the hatchway.

The defence was contributive negligence; also, that the deceased, at the time of the accident, was where he had no right to be.

The jury, after a long deliberation, returned into Court with the following verdict: "We find a verdict for the defendant, and we severely censure the defendant for not having had iron bars around the aperture through which the deceased fell." This was evidently a compromise, induced no doubt by a determination on their part to agree upon some sort of a verdict. Before retiring to the jury-room the Court admonished them to agree if possible, and reminded them that in three cases, in as many days, the jurors had been discharged without having agreed.

For plaintiff, Mr. Stuart; for defendants, Mr. H. Morrison.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—JAN. 21.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—CONTRIBUTING NEGLIGENCE—THE RIGHTS OF JURORS AND THE DUTIES OF JUDGES.

The case of Frederick G. Thring, a minor, vs. the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, which was commenced in this Court on Thursday last, and reported in Friday's TIMES, was concluded to-day by the Court non-suiting the plaintiff. The motion for a non-suit was very elaborately argued by Mr. Smith for the Railroad Company, and opposed by Mr. North for the plaintiff.

In deciding the motion Judge MCCUNN took occasion to comment upon the decisions of the learned Judges whose opinions were cited by plaintiff's counsel, and to give his views as to the province of juries and the duties of Courts in cases of this kind. He said that the forcible language adopted by Judge Porter in his opinion in the case of Earnest vs. the Hudson River Road. has led many Judges to hesitate about applying the well-settled rules of law to cases of this kind. Not that that learned Judge varied the rule of law in the slightest degree; he merely used some forcible expressions, which at first glance would indicate that his sympathies were against that sound rule.

But it will be seen, on a careful inspection of his views, that he has not changed the law in the slightest degree.

He says: "A non-suit should always be granted where the proof is so clear as to warrant the assumption in good faith, that if the question were submitted to the jury they would find that culpable negligence of the plaintiff contributed to the injury."

Now, notwithstanding all that Judge Porter has said, and so well and clearly said about many matters touching this class of cases, and notwithstanding a slight vein in bias which is seen throughout this opinion of his, the spirit of the sound lawyer comes to his rescue, and he placed himself clearly within the pale of the old rule, in that very opinion; so that looking at the whole of that discussion, and taking it in connection with Judge Hunt's clear and conservative views expressed in the same case, I see no reason why I should vary the rule in this instance.

In the case of Willis against the Long Island Railroad Company, I do not agree with all that is said by the learned Judge delivering the opinion. I think his law is right, but his line of reasoning about the judgment of twelve jurors, against the sound discretion and experience of the Judge, is a little overdrawn. The proper rule in this respect is ably discussed by Mr. Justice Marvin in the case of Dascome against the Buffalo Road, and that rule I mean to adopt here.

The Court there said that he who contributed to the accident by his negligence in any essential degree, cannot recover.

In this case the boy says that the car was moving when he tried to get on, and he is the principal witness. Now this evidence, standing alone as it does, created a doubt as to whether I should allow the question of plaintiff's negligence to go to the jury. But that doubt is cleared away by the several persons who were inside the car as passengers and who stated the boy was solely to blame, and this preponderance of proof has settled in my mind the negligence of the plaintiff. Under these circumstances it is my duty to stop the litigation here; moreover, it would be unfair to these defendants, and also to the plaintiff, with such a conviction on my mind, to subject them to further expense and annoyance.

I hold that the Court at Circuit has as much right to exercise discretion about the preponderance of proof as the Court in Banc has.

I therefore differ with Mr. Justice Smith when he argues that questions of negligence like this are conspicuous cases to go to a jury. My reasoning is that where it is probable that a jury's mind would be warped against a company, and where the proof is so clear as it is in this case, the Court should not hesitate in withdrawing such a question from their presence, so that they may not be allowed to speculate or compromise on clear questions of fact—especially where these questions of fact are so transparent that the Court can apply the law without their aid.

Juries from their habits and calling in life have sympathies, and in a collection of twelve men these sympathies will form a bias in favor of one side or the other.

Judges should have no sympathies; they must only recognize stubborn facts and apply clear law, and they are placed over juries to curb bias, and they should do so without hesitation.

The other doubt in my mind about this case is of little consequence since I am about to non-suit. It is a most serious doubt, however. It is as to whether this accident contributed to the epileptic spasms.

Surgeon-General Hammond, called by plaintiff, testifies that the boy has had malformation of the head from infancy. He says, looking at the lad without a description of the spasms, he should say he was not subjected to such attacks, and that there are no indications of such a disease about his person.

All other physicians with the exception of Dr. Jones say the boy has no appearance of any such symptoms and they all agree with Dr. Hammond in saying that if the boy was subject to fits as often as his guardians say he is, he would carry undoubted outward signs of the disease.

The surgeons all agree that in a short time these fits, where they occur so frequently as the boy says they do occur, tend to destroy the mind and memory. Now it is quite evident that this boy has, notwithstanding his alleged affliction, one of the clearest of intellects and a most wonderful memory.

Under these circumstances, and after all the doctors expressing their doubts about this wound being the cause of these fits, and knowing that this action is brought principally to recover for permanent injury to this boy after he arrives at 21, it would be unsafe for me to allow the jury to speculate upon such remote consequences.

Non-suit granted.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

D. K. Baker et al. vs. James Renwick: motion to change place of trial granted; motion to place cause on the Special Term Calendar denied.

National Park Bank vs. James M. Campbell et al.; motion granted.

Chas. S. Archer et al. vs. Thomas B. Gordon; motion granted and reference ordered.

Bodine et al. vs. Linneman et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Loeb vs. Wollner et al.; order settled.

Brown et al. vs. Hodgskin; motion for reference denied.

Wm. Fullerton vs. Henry Monell et al.; motion to change the place of trial denied; motion to place the cause on the Special Calendar granted, and to be set down for Feb. 7.

Rosenfeld vs. Obernier; motion denied without costs.

Brown et al. vs. Hodgskin; motion granted.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. Kasson et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Miller et al. vs. Beardsley et al.; motion granted.

Finlay, Jr. vs. McCloskey; motion granted and case ordered to be restored to the Calendar for the 22d of January.

In the matter of the Estate of C. Wardell; order granted.

Day vs. Brown; see memoranda.

In the matter of the custody of Jennie E. Smith; writ discharged.

Rufus Hatch et al. vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the application of W. J. Freeman, an infant, for the sale of real estate; report confirmed and order granted.

In the matter of Mary E. Crown; memoranda for counsel.

Oesterrich vs. Davis; no case is made for the appointment of a receiver.

The Eighth National Bank of New-York vs. Westheimer; motion granted and attachment to issue—bailable in $3,250.

The People, &c., Wm. See vs. James Lynch, &c.; a stay of proceedings granted; see memoranda.

Thomas Harrison vs. The American Glass-Silvering Company; motion to place on the special calendar denied.

James G. Powers et al. vs. John Disger et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Woodcock vs. Bennett et al.; see memoranda.

The Phenix Furnace Bar Company vs. Frank W. Robinson; motion granted and reference ordered.

In the matter of the application of the President and Trustees of the Columbian Coast-Wrecking Company; order granted.

Smith, Jr., vs. Brick et al.; motion granted.

Vonderpoel vs. McEvily et al.; report confirmed and judgment granted.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. Kasson et al.; allowance of five per cent. granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 21.

By Judge Monell.

Elizabeth Wiley, Administratix, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; extra allowance of 5 per cent. granted.

W. F. Heins vs. C. A. Peine; default opened and cause restored to the calendar.

Elizabeth McCue vs. James M. McCue; motion allowing $3 per week alimony and $25 counsel fee granted.

E. Just et al. vs. L. Laporte, &c.; motion denied with $7 costs.

J. P. Cornius vs. W. M. Wilmarth et al.; motion granted.

Catherine Jenkins, Administratix, vs. David E. Wheeler; motion granted.

Chas. H. Smith vs. Timothy J. Coe; motion granted on terms.

By Judge Jones.

Constantine Rosway vs. James W. Seymour; let the penalty of the bond be in the amount of the judgment.

John H. Blote vs. E. Vincent et al.; the counsel in this case are requested to furnish points as promised.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 21.

By Judge Barrett.

Rosenheim vs. Rosenfeld; let an attachment issue unless the defendant pay the referee's fee for the day when he failed to appear and $10 costs of this motion, and attend before the referee and submit to examination on the 24th January, 1868, at 2 P. M.

Prense vs. Smith; motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to renew upon further affidavits in case of an affirmance of the order appealed from, or in case the plaintiff shall elect to discontinue such appeal. (See mem.)

Conway vs. Moriarty; motion granted.

In the matter of the assignment of Bradbury M. Johnson; there is no authority for this proceeding and the application cannot be granted.

Fitzsimmons vs. Henessey; motion for an amended return granted in part. (See mem.)

By Judge Brady.

McDonald & Burchard vs. Francis; the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the debt at the actual rate of exchange.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the following cases were disposed of:

TRIALS BY JURY.

John Edward Schaffer, an auctioneer, who resided formerly at No. 260 Bowery, was tried for forgery, and upon being convicted, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. The complaint against the prisoner was that on the 2d inst. he deposited $5 in the Citizens' Savings Bank, No. 58 Bowery, for which sum he received credit upon a pass-book which the teller gave to him. Subsequently he changed the entry on the pass-book to $500, and on the 8th and 9th inst. drew against this amount $84 in the aggregate. The case was clearly proven against him.

Morris Keiffer was arraigned for stealing a quantity of leather, of the value of $144, which was entrusted to him by Matthias Groks, of No. 35 Maiden-lane, to be made into pocket-books. The defendant showed that his shop had been burned and the leather consumed by the fire, and as he was poor he could not render an equivalent for it. The jury therefore found a verdict of not guilty and Keiffer was discharged.

PLEAS.

Dennis Touhney pleaded guilty of an assault and battery, committed on the night of the 8th inst., upon the person of Felix Murphy, of No. 49 Madison-street. At the request of the complainant the prisoner was discharged under suspended sentence.

Stephen F. Curran, who pleaded guilty on the previous day of forgery, was yesterday sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Charles Burgess, lately employed as a clerk in the establishment of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., of No. 309 Canal-street, pleaded guilty of embezzling $33 in money from the establishment. He was remanded for sentence.

A boy named John Davis, 16 years of age, pleaded guilty of burglary, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) COURTS.

Before Judge Bedle and Associate Justices Sturges, Bohnstedt and Quaife.

The January Term of the Hudson County Courts was commenced yesterday. The Grand Jurors were sworn in.

Judge BEDLE, in his charge, called especial attention to the frequency of prize-fights which of late have taken place in Hudson and Bergen Counties, usually by parties from New-York, and said that it was a notorious fact that the parties engaged in them have escaped arrest. Whether this is the fault of the local authorities it was for the jury to inquire. It was also for the jury to say whether they will be able to indict those who engage in prize-fighting, whether residents of another State or not, and leave it to the officers to procure their arrest. If arrested, there is little doubt but that they will be convicted and punished so severely that this class of characters will hereafter seek some other arena for their operations. Persons convicted of prize-fighting are liable to two years in the State Prison, or to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both, while those who attend as spectators are liable to one year in the State Prison or a fine of $500. The Court expressed a wish that the Grand Jury could find bills of indictment against some of these parties, and even if their arrest could not be procured, the indictments could be held over them, and by this means they could be kept out of the State. The attention of the jury was called to the frequent loss of life on railroads and by explosions, and were reminded that persons holding posts of danger, such as at railway crossings, tending switches, are responsible if death ensues by neglect; so, also, in cases of death from the careless use of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine and other dangerous materials. The jury had also a right to look into the subject of nuisances, such as slaughter-houses, and inquire whether railroad crossings are properly cared for, in order to protect the traveling public, and they were also requested to investigate such offences as illegal liquor selling, violations of the Sunday law, gambling, lotteries and policy shops, and other institutions of a disorderly and unlawful character.

The fact that the previous Grand Jury had made a presentment against the Hoboken slaughter-houses was alluded to, and the jury informed that it was proper to inquire into the condition of these, as well as other slaughter-houses, and to ascertain whether they are conducted properly. At the close of the charge the jury retired.

In consequence of the illness of R. D. MCCLELLAND, Esq., Public Prosecutor, Judge BEDLE appointed his assistant, Mr. STOUT, as prosecutor for the term.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A BANK SWINDLE.

Officer COLLARD, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested FRANK KIRCHER, aged 16, and arraigned him before the magistrate on the charge of having presented a check for $375 at the Broadway National Bank, purporting to have been signed by Messrs. SMITH & CRANE, of No. 74 Wooster-street, and made payable to the order of SHEARER & JONES. ARTHUR T. J. ROSE, paying teller of the bank, discovered that the check was a forgery. The prisoner stated that a strange man had given him the check and requested him to get it cashed. THOMAS H. SMITH, one of the firm, testified that the signature on the check was a forgery. The boy was remanded for examination. He is not believed to be guilty, some other person no doubt having decoyed him into the scheme.

PICKPOCKETS.

EMMA JOHNSON and THOMAS MCCORMACK were arraigned yesterday by Officer OATES, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of being pickpockets, and attempting to pick the pocket of BRIDGET CALLAHAN, of One Hundred and Twelfth-street and Fourth-avenue. BRIDGET left the Bleecker-street Savings Bank Monday, and caught EMMA in the act, who attempted to escape in a stage. On the way to the Station-house, EMMA made a signal to MCCORMACK, who came alongside, and she passed something to him, which caused his arrest also. Both were remanded. EMMA was arrested last Summer in Saratoga on suspicion of stealing a purse from a lady which contained a large amount of money and a safe key. She was discharged for want of evidence. Subsequently the safe of the victim's husband, in Thirty-fourth-street, was opened and robbed of $8,000 in bonds and cash, and it is thought EMMA had some knowledge of the robbery.

LARCENY BY A WOMAN.

MICHAEL NEYLAND, of No. 20 Oliver-street, had a box containing a quantity of carpenters' tools broken open yesterday as it lay on the sidewalk. Officer MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward, arrested MARY ANN FISHER, of No. 70 James-street, and found her in possession of a portion of the plunder. She was held for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning CHARLES FRIFFEL, of No. 133 Reade-street, as he states in his complaint, was in the Bowery, near Hester-street, standing in a doorway, talking to a woman, when he was approached by RICHARD HAYES, who snatched his watch and ran off. FRIFFEL gave the alarm, and HAYES was so unfortunate as to rush into the embrace of Officer HENNING, of the Tenth Precinct, who was hastening up in response to FRIFFEL's cries. The officer, after securing his prisoner, began a search for the watch, and finally found it in the gutter, near the scene of the alleged robbery. HAYES said he was a bricklayer, 23 years of age, and denied the charge positively, but was committed for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 21, 1868.

$30,000	U. S. 6s '68, C. a15-x	108
6,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	110
100,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	107⅜
30,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	108⅜
500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65......New	106
29,500	do	106
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, R. '67, N. Issue	106¼
12,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	103
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	106
25,000	do......b3	106¼
50,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series	106
5,000	do......Small	105⅞
5,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan......C	103⅜
35,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60⅜
20,000	do	60½
50,000	do	60⅜
4,000	do......2d call	60⅝
9,000	do	60⅝
2,500	Vir. 6s, new	40
20,000	N.C. St. 6s, new	51¼
15,000	N. Car. 6s......x-c	51½
3,000	do	51⅝
10,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	99
7,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs	85
24,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	93
3,000	To. & W. 2d M	77½
1,000	C. & R. I. 1st M. B.	100
10,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	92⅜
2,000	Gr. W. R. 1st, '68	100
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st	79½
2,000	do	79⅜
5,000	West. U. T. 7s Bs	80
20	Ninth Nat. Bk	103⅜
100	Canton Co......b10	57⅞
200	do......b10	58
400	do	58
100	Am. Coal	50
500	Quicksilver	26
100	West. U. Tel	38¼
60	Cameron Coal	5
13	Adams Ex. Co	79
100	Boston W. P.	20⅞
100	Atlantic Mail	97½
100	do	97¼
200	do	97
12	Pacific Mail	109
200	do......2d call	108⅜
100	do	108⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R......s60	127¼
140	do	127¼
1000	do	127⅜
1800	do	127⅜
500	do......s60	127½
200	do	127⅝
200	do......2d call	127⅝
100	do......b10	127⅝
200	Mer. U. Ex.	39⅞
100	Erie R	75⅞
200	do	75⅞
400	do......b40	76
1500	do	75⅞
200	do	75⅞
80	do	75⅞
100	do......b40	75⅞
500	do..2d call s10	75⅞
100	do......b10	76
100	do......b15	76
1000	do	76
200	do	76⅛
100	Erie R. Pr	76⅜
400	Hud. Riv. R	142
200	Harlem R. R......s30	125
100	do	125
40	N. Y. & N. H. R	137
100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	15⅞
100	do	15⅝
400	do	16
200	Reading R......b10	93⅞
400	do	93⅞
15	do	92⅞
300	do......2d call	94
20	Chic. B. & Q. R	140
50	do	141
10	do	142
50	Mich. Cen	110⅞
25	do	111
100	M. So. & N. I. R......b15	88⅞
100	do	87⅞
300	do	88
100	do......b10	88
100	Illinois Cen	131⅞
200	do	131½
800	Clev. & Pitts	95⅞
300	do	95⅞
40	do	95
200	do......3d call	95⅛
100	Chic. & N. W.	61⅞
100	do	61⅛
100	do	61⅞
200	do......b10	61⅞
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf......s30	73⅞
1000	do	73⅞
200	do......2d call	73
400	Clev. & Tol	103⅞
500	do	103⅞
200	do......b30	10[illegible]
100	Chi. & R. I.	97⅛
100	do	97⅜
1200	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅞
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	66⅜
200	N. J. Cen. R	116
100	P., F. W. & C......b30	101⅛
100	do	101⅛
172	do	101¼
5400	O. & Miss. R	32
100	do......s60	31⅞
200	do......b30	32⅛
500	do......b10	32⅛
700	do......2d call	32⅛
100	do......b10	32⅛
50	Ohio & Miss. R. Pf.	70
163	Mar. & C. 1st P	19
5	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Pf.	105

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, C. a15-x	108½
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	110⅞
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	110⅞
10,000	do	110⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107½
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue......b3	106¼
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	106
4,000	do	106⅜
19,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	103
40,00	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d ser	106½
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	99⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	63¼
2,000	Ohio 6s, '70	99
3,000	Gt. W. R. 2d M	71
6,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	93½
4,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Con. Bds	85
3,000	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	85½
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89½
200	West U. Tel	38
25	Pac. Mail	109
200	do	108⅜
500	do	108⅜
100	do......s30	108¼
400	Atlantic Mail	96½
165	U. S. Ex. Co	79
800	N. Y. Cen	128
200	Erie R......s60	76
100	do	76⅛
300	do	76
200	do	76⅜
100	Erie R. Pf	77
50	do	77¼
300	Hud. Riv. R	142⅜
100	do	142⅜
200	Reading R	93⅞
500	do......b15	94
10	do	94
50	Mich. Cen. R	111¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R	88
100	do	87⅞
100	do......b10	88
300	do	88
100	Ill. Cen. R	131⅞
300	Clev. & Pitts	95⅞
100	C. & N. W. R. Pf	73
300	Cleve. & Tol	104⅞
400	do	104⅞
400	do	105
200	do......b30	105⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	66¼
200	do	68
100	Tol., W. & W	45
300	P. F. W. & C	101⅜
100	Ohio & M. R	32
1500	do	31⅞
1200	do......b30	31⅞
200	do......b30	32¼
200	Bost. H. & E.	16⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co	57⅞
200	do......c	57⅞
300	do......b10	58
200	do	57⅞
100	do	57½
500	Quicksilver......b3	26
200	do	25⅞
200	do	25⅞
100	West. U. Tel......b10	38
300	N. Y. Cen	126⅜
200	do	126⅜
300	do......b3	126⅜
300	do	126⅜
400	do	126⅜
100	do......b10	126⅜
500	do	126⅜
6800	Erie R	75⅞
500	do......b10	75⅞
1200	do......b3	75⅞
1600	do	75⅞
1500	do......b10	75⅛
2400	do	75⅛
400	do......s5	75⅞
300	do......s10	75⅞
800	do......b3	75⅛
200	Pacific Mail	108⅞
100	do......b3	108⅞
800	Atlantic Mail	97½
800	Hud. R. R	142
200	Reading R	93⅞
200	Mil. & St. P	51⅜
100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	101½
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	66
600	O. & Miss. R......b3	32
200	do......c	31⅞
800	do	32
100	do......b30	32
200	do......b10	32
800	M. S. & N. I.	87⅞
400	do......c	87⅞
200	do......b3	87⅞
800	Clev. & Pitts	95⅞
400	do......c	95⅞
600	Clev. & Tol	103⅞
200	Chic., R. I. & P	97⅞
1500	do	97⅞
400	do......c	97⅛
100	do......b10	97⅞
200	Chi. & N. W. R	61⅞
800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	73⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Canton Co......b10	57⅞
200	do	57⅞
300	do	57⅞
200	U. S. Ex. Co	79
200	Mer. U. Ex	38⅛
100	Wells Fargo Ex	47
300	Mar. Min. Pr	14
200	Pacific M	108⅞
400	do	109
500	do......s60	109
200	do	109⅛
400	N. Y. Cen	127⅜
800	do	127⅜
200	do......s5	127⅜
600	do	127⅜
100	W. U. Tel	38
3600	Erie R	76⅛
2300	do	76⅛
800	do	76⅛
300	do......c	76⅛
600	do......c	76⅛
500	do......b10	76⅛
400	do......b5	76⅛
300	do......s10	76⅛
300	do......b10	76⅛
100	Adams Express	79
100	At. Mail	96⅞
100	M. & St. P	51⅞
300	M. & St. P. Pf	66⅜
100	P. Ft. W. & C	101⅜
100	do	101⅜
600	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅛
200	do......b10	32⅛
100	Mich. Cen	111⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I.......b10	87⅞
100	Clev. & Pitts	95⅞
	do......c	95⅞
200	Reading R	95⅜
200	do......b30	95⅜
200	do......b5	95⅞
200	do......b3	95⅞
300	Clev. & Tol.	104⅜
300	do	104⅜
200	do	104⅜
400	C., R. I. & P	97¼
200	do	97⅛
600	Chic. & N. W.	60⅞
100	do	61
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf	73
200	do......b3	73

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Canton Co.	58⅛
300	do	58⅛
200	do	58⅞
600	do	59
100	do......b10	59⅛
200	do	59⅛
100	Bos. Water P	20⅞
5	Am. Ex. Co	75
100	Quicksilver	25⅞
100	Pacific Mail......b10	109
200	West. Union T	37⅞
100	do......b30	38
300	N. Y. Cen. R	127⅛
100	do	127⅜
300	do	127⅜
200	do......s3	127⅜
200	do......b10	127⅜
1800	Erie R	75⅞
8300	do	75⅞
500	do......b15	75⅛
800	do......b3	75⅛
200	do......b10	75⅞
400	do......b5	75⅛
100	Hud. R. R......b10	142⅛
200	Harlem R. R......s30	125⅛
300	do......s30	125
200	Reading R	93⅞
1100	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅞
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66¼
100	do......b10	66⅛
100	do	66⅛
100	P., F. W. & Ch	101⅛
600	Ohio & Miss R	31⅞
100	do......b30	32
800	Mich. S. & N. I	87⅞
100	do......b10	87⅞
300	Chic., R. I. & P	97
400	Cleve. & Pitts	94⅞
1600	do	95
200	Cl. & Tol	104⅞
1200	do	104⅞
200	do......b10	105
400	do	105
200	Chic. & N. W. R	60⅞
300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	72⅞
200	do......b10	72⅞
400	do	72⅞

TUESDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened this morning as the prices closed last night, at 139½ ℘ cent. The subsequent sales were at 139¼@⅜@½@⅜@¼ ℘ cent. The quotation at 4 P. M. was 139¼@⅜ ℘ cent. There was no particular excitement in the Gold Room, but the market was in favor of the *Bull* account. The Cash Gold is over abundant, but the buyers for a rise pay full rates of interest, quite freely, for carrying over balances. Money lenders get 6 ℘ cent. from them, and in some instances charge as much as 7 ℘ cent., while demand loans are made quite freely on the Public Funds at 5 ℘ cent., and on Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks at 6 ℘ cent. There is a continued free supply of Money to the Stock Brokers on these terms, and to the Discount Brokers on prime short date Merchant Paper at 6@7 ℘ cent. The merchants, as a general rule, are putting out their paper with much caution, although the prospects of business for the Spring trade are gradually improving, and the prices of Domestic Cotton Goods and General Foreign Merchandise have probably touched their lowest points for the season.

There is no Export demand for Gold for the *Persia* to-morrow. The transactions in Exchange for the present mail are not very important, but the rates for standard Bills on London are steady at 109⅝ ℘ cent. for 60 days, and a small fraction higher than yesterday's quotation for short-sight, say 109⅞@110¼ ℘ cent. The remittances of United States 5-20s to Europe are, probably, less this week than last, although both the 1862s and 1865s, May and November interest, continue to advance on the latter and are firm on the former. The 10-40 years 5 ℘ cents, partially dealt in in the London market, have advanced to 103 ℘ cent., and but for a vague apprehension that the Treasury may sell a further sum of this loan of 1864, of which there was $22,092,200 in reserve, according to the January Debt Statement, they would go higher in view of the close approach of the First of March half-yearly Gold Interest. The new 5-20s, January and July, were in demand to-day at 106@106⅛ for the 1865s, and 106⅛@106¼ for the 1867s. The 7.30 ℘ cents of both series, which are convertible into the 1867s at the Treasury Office, of course keep up with this advance. In State Bonds the new Tennessees were more freely pressed on sale and are ¼ ℘ cent. lower.

The Railway market was again much excited on the New-York roads. The friends of Mr. VANDERBILT and other outside parties who place confidence in his railway skill and management, are buying New-York Central with great freedom. They opened the market at 126¾ cash, and seller's option 60 days, and on the purchase of 10,000 or 12,000 shares (including the transactions of the Long Room,) the price advanced, at one time, to 128¼ ℘ cent. At the late Boards the sales were at 128@127½ ℘ cent. For Hudson River 142⅜ ℘ cent. was paid, and for Harlem 125 ℘ cent. ex-January Dividend. The party in Erie caused that stock to turn 76 ℘ cent. this forenoon, and some of the sales were as high as 76⅛ ℘ cent. It is currently rumored that the Treasurer of the Company (Mr. DREW) has been quietly operating in a different direction to the so-called Erie party, and that they have him *short* of his own stock to a considerable amount; but all such street stories need to be taken with allowance. On the Western list there was a fresh rise of 1½ ℘ cent. in Cleveland and Toledo and a continued free demand for Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Ohio and Mississippi Common Stock. The latter attracts much attention from its cheap figure in contrast with the Common Shares of the Northwest, St. Paul and Wabash Roads. It would be difficult, perhaps, to predict, with safety, which of the four will first reach a Dividend basis. The party in Northwest Common and the buyers of St. Paul Common are equally confident, or profess to be so, of this result "at no distant period." Reading shows more firmness in price and a better demand since the annual meeting and statement of last week. Sales were made at 94 ex-dividend. St. Paul Preferred was firm at 66@⅛, and Northwest Preferred steady at about 73 ℘ cent. Fort Wayne advanced to 101⅜ ℘ cent., and Michigan Southern to 88 ℘ cent. A rumor prevails that the Fort Wayne Company are about to lease the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, (with which they have been dividing earnings since 1864,) on the basis of 73½ to 26½ ℘ cent., on mutually acceptable terms.

On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail continues its daily wide fluctuations. The Stock sold at 109 and soon after at 108¾ ℘ cent. Yesterday's additional large advance on Canton was maintained. The Express Stocks and Western Telegraph were steady; Atlantic Mail, 97; Boston and Erie more dealt in at 15⅞@16.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The steam was somewhat off the Railways. The Public Funds and Gold steady:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	103	103	Missouris	100	99⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅛	110⅛	Northwest	61⅞	60⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅛	106⅛	N. West Pref	72⅞	72⅞
N. Y. Central	125½	127⅞	Rock Island	96⅞	96⅞
Erie	75	74⅞	Fort Wayne	100⅞	101½
Hudson	140	142¼	W. U. Telegraph	37⅞	37⅞
Reading	93⅞	93⅞	St. Paul Pref	65⅞	66⅛
Mich. Southern	87⅛	87⅞	St. Paul Com	51	51⅜
Ohio and Miss	31⅞	31⅞	Pacific Mail	108⅞	109
Pittsburgh	95	94⅞	American Gold	139	139⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	60⅞	6[illegible]	Bills on London	109¼	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. coup, 1868	107⅞	Or'gn W. L., 1881	105
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	110⅛	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	106
500 & 1,000, 1881	110⅛	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	116
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅞	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	108½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅛	10-40 registered. 1874	102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107½	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅜	7 3-10 2d series	106
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	106	7 3-10 3d series	106
5-20 coup., 1867	106⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. '70	101¼	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅞
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅞
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106⅛	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	101	Illinois War Loan	99⅞
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	93
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	93
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	93
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	63⅞
N.Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1878	101½	Tennessee new bds	60⅞
N.Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	93	Tennessee 5 ℘ c.	55
N.Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	Virginia 6s., ex-c	42
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	92	Virginia 6s., n. b.	40
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	51
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	North Car. 6s. n. b.	51⅞
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	99
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	83
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅞	Missouri Pacific R. is	100
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅞	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅞	Rhode Island 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Repub	111½
Manhattan	135	Bank of North Am'a	104
Mechanics'	115	Irving	106
Union	113	Metropolitan	126
America	136	Nassau	105
Phenix	104	Continental	101
Fulton	156	St. Nicholas	106¼
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Commonwealth	105
Seventh Ward	107	Park	141
State of New-York	106	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Commerce	115¼	Central National	103⅛
Broadway	242	Fourth National	103
Ocean	100	Ninth National	103¼
American Exchange	114¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92¼	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	87	Tol. & W. 2d M	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	67
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	125	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	125	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	83½
Erie 1st Mort. extd	102½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	103	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	70
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	98¾	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	95
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	92½	Gal. & Chi. extended	101½
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	91¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	99	Chi. & R. I. P is	93
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	102½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., 1869-'72	109¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	86¼
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	Cleve. & P. 2d M	98
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	100⅜	Cleve. & P. 3d M con	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	116	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Chi. & Alton S. F., in	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	50
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	79½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds	77
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	82½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	100
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	96	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M	70
Del. L. & W. 1st M	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Del. L. & W. 2d M	97		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,394,814 30; total payments, $1,193,497 08; balance, $105,640,197 25. The receipts include for Customs $213,000; for Gold Notes, $302,000.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value $3,678,601.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Staple-st., e. s., 566 ft. from Jay-st, 25x34	$6,500
3d-st., s. s., 45.4 ft. w. of Avenue-D, 22.9x106	22,500
31st-st., s. s. 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	nom
33d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	5,000
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100	5,000
43d-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.5	5,917
46th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	21,500
46th-st., No. 155, 26x100	17,000
56th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	15,000
60th-st., Lexington-av., s. w. cor., 22.6x100.5	1,000
82d-st., 300 ft. w. of Av. A, 100x102.2	10,000
82d-st., s. s., 223 ft. e. of Av. A, 5 x102.2	2,000
83d-st., s. s., 153.4 ft. n. w. of 3d-av. 102.8x102.2	7,000
2d-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 79th-st., 2 lots, 51.1x105	6,000
Av. A, w. s., 25.11 ft n. of 118th-st., 20x88	12,500

Leases Recorded.

26th-st., East, No. 208, 5 years, per year	$800
28th-st., No. 444, 3½ years, per year	1,750
42d-st., East, Nos. 161, 163, top floors, 11 years	600
51st-st., corner 2d-av., 1st floor, &c., 1 year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 283.11 ft. e. 5th-av., h. l., 20x100	3,200
Bond-st., and 4th-st., s. w. cor., 8 lots, 82.1x92.1x160 Bond-st. and 4th-st., n. w. cor., 7 lots, 140x100	nom.
Butler-st., n. s., 172.11 ft. w. 7th-av., 62.6x100	4,800
Carll-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 20x85	1,800
Douglass-st., n. s., 288 ft. w. Ralph-av., 32.3x128, 7½x116x127.9½	1,000
Ewen-st., w. s., 200 ft. w. McKibben-st., 25x100	1,300
Hart-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	700
Hancock-st., s. s., 143 ft. w. Stuyvesant-av., 32x200x52.2x201	685
Hancock-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. Stuyvesant-av., 50x200	815
Herkimer-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. New-York-av., 25x185x6	nom.
Quincy-st., Throop-av., n. e. cor. 125x100 Quincy-st., n. s. 150 ft. e. Tompkins-av., 50x200	4,000
Suydam-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. Willow-st., 25x83x—x89.9	750
Van Buren-st., n. s., 458.4 ft. e. Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	4,800
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 431 ft. w. Smith-st., h. l. 22.6x100	5,000
3d-st., n. s., 53 ft. n. e. South 1st-st., h. l. 25x37.5	3,000
33d-st., cor. 5th-av., 150.2x100	1,980
36th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. 3d-av., 85x100.2 36th-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. n. w. 4th-av., 175x100.2	3,130
North 8th-st., n. e. s., 75 ft. n. w. 6th-st., 25x100	1,470
Gates-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. Stuyvesant-av., 25x200	1,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 45 ft. e. Carlton-av., 22.6x100	9,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 45 ft. e. Carlton-av., 22.6x100	10,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. Skillman-st., 25x107.9	7,000
Portland-av., w. s., 474.5 ft. from Auburn-pl., 22x100	1,000
United States-av., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. Lexington-av., 50x125	300
Washington-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 25x100, q. c. Hampden-st., e. s., 335 ft. n. Auburn-pl., 161.5x200x22x100x139.5x100	100
Vanderbilt-av., e. s., 211.11 ft. n. Myrtle-av. 32.6x80	8,000
Washington-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. Myrtle-av., h. l., 25x100	1,325
3d-av., 36th-st., e. cor., 100x100.2	1,840
5th-av., 7th-st., n. e. cor., 40x70x60x5x72x22.10½x87x18x88x79.10½	4,000

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-st., No. 265, house, 3 years, per year	$1,100
Meserole-st., No. 120, house, 3 years, per month	55
Jamaica plank-road, adj. Jewish Cemetery, house and 12 acres, 5 years, per year	$500

Bushwick.

Adam-st., n. s. lots Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35, (½ share,) 88x140x63x100	$1,750
Adam-st., n. s., lots Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35, (¼ share,) 88x100x63x100	1,800

Flatbush.

Diamond-st., s. s., 288 feet e. Main-st., 200x160.5	$6,000
Woodland, adj. Ditmas, about 2½ acres	2,500

Greenpoint.

Greenpoint-av., n. s., 550 e. Union-av., h. l., 25x100	$1,850

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is now the standard authority upon all business affairs.

Its editorial articles, market reports, stock tables and statistics are universally approved.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	2,600
Flour, bbls	10,885	Malt, bushels	2,800
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	1,742	Pork, bbls	815
Cornmeal, bags	1,732	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,455
Wheat, bushels	380	Lard, pkgs	1,612
Corn, bushels	42,780	Beef, tcs. and bbls	598
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	412
Oats, bushels	2,900	Petroleum, bbls	1,954

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been dull to-day, but held very firmly, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands to-day, 139,384 bags.

COTTON—Has been depressed and lower in price to-day, on a moderately active demand, nearly all from shippers. The aggregate sales since our last have been 3,145 bales, including 2,578 bales to shippers, 102 bales to spinners, 215 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for the steamer of to-morrow, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	14⅛@—	14⅞	15 @15¼
Good Ordinary	15⅛@—	15⅛	15⅜@16
Low Middling	16½@—	16¾	17 @17⅛
Middling	16¾@17	17¼	17⅜@18
Good Middling	18⅛@—	18⅜	18⅜@19

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,108
Receipts last week	19,600
Receipts preceding week	26,069
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	280,359
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	12,316
Exports since Sept. 1	166,242
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	48,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,039,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	897,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	558,000
Exports same time 1866-7	391,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80.296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	350.000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	545.000

DRY GOODS—A little more movement has been noted in desirable fabrics, especially in Domestic Cottons, which have been quoted rather stronger in price. Domestic Woolens and most kinds of foreign goods show little change in values, none to the advantage of sellers. The *Independent* says: "In Brown Sheetings and Shirtings there is a better feeling and a slight stiffening up of prices, but without any marked activity in the demand for this class of goods. The manufactures' agents show no particular anxiety to press sales at the present rates. Better prices are confidently looked for next month, and it is highly probable that such anticipations will not be disappointed. In Bleached Goods there has been considerable improvement, and popular styles of Shirtings and Sheetings have been in better demand at full prices. Medium and low grades are firmer, and on the whole line of Bleached Fabrics there is a firmer feeling. New-York Mills have sold at 22½ cents, and Wamsuttas at 20 cents for 4-4. Drills are not active, but they are in better demand than they have been. Cotton Flannels are held at unchanged rates. Cotton Bags have been in better request, and prices are firmer. Corset Jeans are still dull, and the prices of the lower grades are hardly maintained. Stripes and ticks are without any material change. Denims and Cottonades have improved somewhat in the better qualities, but the low grades are neglected. There is considerable activity in Prints. Agents are closing out their stocks of dark goods; and the new light styles, some of them being very tasty and attractive, command attention. The sales are mostly confined to purchases for California and the West. Rolled Jaconets are in moderate demand for small lots. Cambrics sell moderately, but the inferior qualities are hardly inquired for. Silesias show some improvement, and prices are a shade better. Muslin de Laines are only in moderate demand without variation in prices. For Italian cloths there is a better inquiry. Cloths are more inquired for; but they are still dull, and but little prospect of an active market for Woolens of any kind. The large clothing manufacturers are doing more in the way of fancy Cassimeres and Satinets than they have been, but very little demand for these goods come as yet from the jobbers. Kentucky Jeans are inactive. In carpets the demand is very small and prices unchanged. The Spring demand has not yet commenced. Flannels are without change, but prices are irregular. In foreign goods of all kinds there is a very stagnant feeling, though there have been considerable auction sales during the week. The steamers now arriving from Europe bring considerable invoices of French fancy goods, Silks and Muslins for the Spring trade; but, compared with last year, the importations are light for the season."

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have been very firm in their views of prices of desirable lots, to-day, but the storm has impeded operations, and the aggregate business has been quite moderate, though buyers have been seemingly more disposed to purchase, partly for export and on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,200 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 15: very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 40@$10 10; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 15@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70@$10 60 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 15
Extra State	9 40@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 30@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 70@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 60@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., at $9 65@$11 30 for common to fair, and $11 35@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request at $7 30@$9 30 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 235 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand to-day, at $6 10 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 10 for Western, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 300 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in slack demand at $3 75@$4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held very firmly, but has been in limited request, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales have been confined to small lots of Prime White California at $3 15 per bushel, to local millers. Spring has been wholly nominal, and not freely offered. Corn has been in less liberal supply, and has been in good request, largely on speculative account, at a further sharp rise in prices of New, and a slight improvement in Old. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels, at $1 37@$1 37½ (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 30@$1 33 for New Mixed Western, closing strong at $1 33 for all prime dry lots; $1 22@$1 23 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 28@$1 32 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive at from $1 68@$1 78 ℘ bushel. Barley has been in limited demand yet firm; sales 7,800 bushels, at $1 80@$1 85, chiefly at $1 85, for State ℘ bushel; Barley Malt sold to the extent of 8,400 bushels, at $1 80@$1 85 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand at about former prices; sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels Western at 85½c.@86c., in store, 88c. afloat, and 87½c. in store, buyer's option to February 10.

HAY—North River bale has been in very moderate demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 15 for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at drooping rates, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive, yet quoted steady.

HEMP—Has been quite sparingly sought after, at about previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request, particularly hemlock tannages, which have been quoted quite steady in price, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 40c.@43c.: Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

LIME—Has been quiet at former prices.

METALS—Have been generally in light request, without any very marked changes in value, including Ingot Copper at 23c.@23½c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $37@$37 50; No. 2 do. at $35@$36: Scotch Pig, $37@$41; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$85, ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 45@$6 87½, gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅜c.@6½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@11⅝c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.: English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 67½c.@88c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@55c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $3 90@$4; Resin at $2 87@$6 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 37; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at about former rates including Crude Whale at 60c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@1 18 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Jan. 20.—Sperm—Has continued in demand, and sales were made of 185 barrels for manufacture at $2 ℘ gallon, filled in October last, equal to $2 05 ℘ gallon. In Boston, 430 barrels, in parcels, were sold for export at $2 ℘ gallon. Whale—Continues in fair request, with sales of 500 barrels Northern, in parcels, for manufacture, at 65c. ℘ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 21, 1867	......	900	22,500
Exports for the week ending Jan. 20, 1868	132	687	25,300
Previously	286	1,248	4,108
From Jan. 1 to date	418	1,935	29,408

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand and heavy, within a range of from 10c.@10½c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 149,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,500 pieces, 56x60, 6c.; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, 6½c.; 8,000 pieces, 64x64, 6⅜c., common, early in the week; 60,000 pieces, 64x64, 6½c., extra; 25,000 pieces, 64x64, 6⅝c., standards; 30,000 pieces, 64x64, 6⅜c., extra; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 6⅝c., extra, Saturday.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and much depressed in price to-day. Sellers were far more numerous than buyers, for both present and forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,950 bbls., in lots, at $20 31@$20 50, closing at $20 37 cash for Old Mess; $21 25@$21 50, closing at $21 35, cash, for New Mess; $18 75@$19 for Western Prime Mess; $17@$18 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been fairly active at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 520 pkgs. Bacon is depressed and lower; sales 940 boxes at 10c.@10½c. Cumberlands, 11¼c.@11⅜c. for Short Ribs; 12⅜c.@13c. for Short Clear; and Long Clear, for February delivery, on private terms. Lard is in moderate demand at firm prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅞c.@13½c., ℘ lb.; also 250 tcs., deliverable last half of February, on private terms. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 9⅜c.@10c., for City, and 8⅜c.@9¼c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c. for country, ℘ lb. Beef has been in lively request at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17@$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., part for forward delivery. Tierce Beef is in fair request, including Prime Mess at $30@$34 50, and India Mess at $36@$38, ℘ tierce; sales 470 tcs. Beef Hams are in demand at from $29 50@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 275 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb.

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @[illegible]
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15½ @16¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14 @1[illegible]
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8 @[illegible]

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. notice thus: "The transactions of the fortnight past in flour have been on a limited scale, and chiefly for home use. With more liberal receipts, and daily fluctuations in gold, and a want of available tonnage, the export trade has been restricted, and the medium shipping grades have been irregular in price, although receivers have not pressed sales. As the stock of family brands is not increasing, the principle holders (sanguine of higher rates at a later period of the season) are firm at present asking prices. Of California we are receiving moderate supplies, but the ruling value there does not warrant extensive shipments. The sales of that description have been of late somewhat irregular, but at no material decline. In the absence of a free export demand for wheat prices favor the buyer. The City millers purchase only for actual requirements, which are light, as flour is relatively cheaper than wheat. The shipments cleared for the fortnight are only 59,557 bushels. Rye is in limited request. Oats, with a speculative demand, are higher. For Indian Corn there is a good home trade, confined principally to New, which is now coming forward freely; prices are irregular. The scarcity of freight room checks the export demand. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight past consist of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 5,199 bbls. Flour, 58,657 bushels Wheat, 297,309 bushels Corn; to the Continent, 2,778 bbls. Flour, 400 bushels Wheat, 8,050 bushels Corn, 4,499 bushels Rye; to South America, 2,209 bbls. Flour, 300 bushels Corn, to all other ports, 17,755 bbls. Flour, 233 bbls. Rye Flour, 11,821 bbls. Corn Meal, 500 bushels Wheat, 7,633 bushels Corn, 1,230 bushels Oats, 1,538 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 27,921 bbls. Flour, 11,821 bbls. Corn Meal, 233 bbls. Rye Flour, 59,557 bushels Wheat, 313,292 bushels Corn, 4,499 bushels Rye, 1,230 bushels Oats, 1,538 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Jan. 17, 1868	258,912	4,173,868	2,195,540
New-Orleans, Jan. 9, 1868	253	....	240
Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1868	13,215	33,889	142,919
Baltimore, Jan. 9, 1868	2,846	....	126,244
Boston, Jan. 9, 1868	18,863	10,836	2,750
California, Dec. 14, 1867	5,185	3,372 536	....
Other Ports, Jan. 9, 1868	7,200	12,785	8,701
Total	306,474	7,603,914	2,476,394
To about same period, 1867	82,818	1,694,950	3,065,071
To about same period, 1866	97,424	1,175,341	3,880,598
To about same period, 1865	59,327	1,448,408	73,359

To the Continent.

	Barrel. Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Jan. 17, 1868	28,753	352,910	193,314	15,050
Other Ports, to latest dates	6,716	...	26,188	....
Total	35,469	352,910	219,502	15,050
To about same period, 1867	2,035	38,572	41,436	8,060
To about same period, 1866	3,496	106,091	57,333	14,632
To about same period, 1865	12,639	..	68,521	....

RICE—Has been scarce and quiet at $10 25@$11 25 for Carolina, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been dull and rather heavy in price, including Turk's Island at 47½c.@48c. by the cargo, ℘ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been in very moderate demand at somewhat irregular prices, including Clover at 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax, $2 60@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2 25@$2 30, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 70@$3 ℘ bushel.

SPICES—Have been very dull since our last, including Mace at 90c.@92½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@89c.; Cassia at 53c.@55c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 23c.@23½c.; Pimento at 19c.@19½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active but firm in price to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 340 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13c.; 1,190 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@14½c. ℘ lb. An invoice of Manilla was sold yesterday at 11¼c. ℘ lb. Refined sugars are in fair request at 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 92,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c.@11½c., 81,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c.; 48,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in very moderate request at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Has been quite dull and wholly nominal in value in a legitimate way.

WOOL—Has been in less request, since our last, but prices have not varied essentially, particularly for desirable lots of low grades, which have not been very freely offered. Choice grades of domestic fleece have also been in rather meagre supply and held with confidence.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York,

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood do	42@45
Common and ¼ do	36@40
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do	43@48
Common and ¼	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	38@41
Common and ¼ fleece	35@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	36@40
No. 1	30@35
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	30@38
Western limed pulled	27@30
Southern limed pulled	25@28
Tub Washed	46@48

FREIGHTS—Have been comparatively dull to-day; rates, however, have been very firm. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton, by sail at 7-16d. ℘ lb., as it runs; 1,250 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s.; and 650 boxes Bacon, by do., at 45s. ℘ box. For London, 100 bbls. Pork at 5s. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 4s. ℘ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
RIGOLETTO. Characters by Mme. Anna la Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Orlandini, Signor Colletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WONDER. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. George Holland, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. S. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. G. F. Browne, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Annie Ward, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. B. Mortimer, C. L. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Wm. Carlton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rosa Cooke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE FROST KING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT of Mr. J. A. Dawson.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable telegrams, published *in extenso* elsewhere, give full particulars of the arrest of George Francis Train, while the very latest dispatches received announce his release from custody. Mr. Train has telegraphed to his friends in this City that he has brought suit against the British Government for £100,000 damages. The accounts received in Dublin of the threatened Fenian disturbances in Waterford County seem to have been greatly exaggerated. Intelligence from Italy sets forth the fact that the Anti-Garibaldian campaign of the Government has added 18,000,000 lire to the expenditures of the past twelvemonth. Prime Minister Menabrea has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government in reference to the Queen of Spain's declaration of her future policy in the Roman question.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool Jan. 8 and Queenstown Jan. 9, arrived at this port last night.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Sumner presented to the Senate yesterday, a memorial of citizens of Texas, protesting against the appointment of non-residents to office in that State. The memorial represents that many persons, friends of the Administration, who are not friendly to the Union cause, have been appointed to important offices in that State. The memorial was laid on the table. Several petitions relative to the rights of American citizens abroad were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House bill providing for the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon spirit meters, was briefly discussed, but laid aside without definite action having been taken. The bill providing for the admission of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, to his seat, upon taking the oath of office, was taken up, when Mr. Howard addressed the Senate at length in favor of the resolution. Mr. Morton spoke in opposition, and after some general debate, Mr. Johnson gave notice that he would press for a vote on the question to-day. The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was received from the House and referred, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House proceeded to the regular order of business, the further consideration of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill. The question was, on the motion of Mr. Butler, to reconsider the vote, ordering the main question, which was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 75. Mr. Butler then offered an amendment, giving to the Constitutional Conventions of the Southern States power to appoint State officers. Messrs. Butler, Stevens and Kelley supported the amendment; but the House rejected it by yeas 53, nays 112. The bill was then passed—yeas 123, nays 45. It declares that, in the ten unreconstructed States, the existing civil governments shall not be recognized as valid or legal governments, either by Executive or Judicial power, or by the United States Government; it authorizes the General of the army to enforce the Reconstruction acts in those States, and to remove any or all of the officers of the present provisional governments; that portion of former acts which empowers the President to detail military commanders for the several military departments, is repealed, and the General of the army vested with such authority; it declares that it shall be unlawful for the President to order any part of the army or navy to assert by force of arms the authority of either of the provisional governments of such States; it also imposes severe penalties upon any person who shall interfere with the execution of the orders of the General of the army. The Committee on Elections submitted a report upon the contested election case from the Second District of Kentucky. The report declares that John Young Brown, having given aid and comfort to the rebels during the war, is not competent to take the oath of office or to hold a seat in the House, and that Samuel E. Smith is not entitled to it because he did not receive a majority of the votes cast. The Committee recommend that the Governor of Kentucky be notified that a vacancy exists in the representation of that State. Consideration of the report was postponed. The Conference Committee on the Anti-Contraction bill reported that they had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment, and the insertion of a proviso permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to replace by new notes such currency as may become mutilated. The report was agreed to. The Conference Committee on the bill to repeal the tax on cotton reported that they had been unable to agree, and another Committee was appointed, after which the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday, authorizing the Constitutional Convention to complete its labors, and to fix the time at which the amended Constitution shall be submitted to the people. A bill to provide for raising money for the support of the City and County Government of New-York was also introduced. It provides for the selection of twenty-four citizens, who shall have paid taxes upon $10,000, to sit as a jury, to whom the heads of all the departments shall submit their estimates. The twenty-four are to pass upon these estimates, and their determination to be final. Several other bills were introduced, and the Senate adjourned.

Bills were introduced in the Assembly to facilitate the transportation of way freight and regulate the prices thereon on the railroads in this State; to suppress indecent publications and advertisements; to repeal the act to regulate the use of certain piers and slips; to prevent any candidate for election from paying any money for his nomination or election; to facilitate the construction of the Albany and New-York Railway; creating the office of Metropolitan Fire Marshal. Mr. Lounsbury's resolution, introduced several days since, censuring Secretary Stanton for persisting in claiming his official position in opposition to the wishes of the President, was taken up, and, after debate, was agreed to. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Excise Commissioners for information relative to the injunctions obtained against them. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Education. The Committee, without making any amendments, reported to the House. Several amendments were then offered and discussed, but no action was taken up to the hour of taking a recess. At the Evening Session the article on education was completed and adopted. It will be found in our regular report of the proceedings.

Gen. Hancock contemplates making a visit to Texas for the purpose of informing himself regarding affairs in that State. He will go as far as Austin, where he will have an opportunity of conferring with Gen. Reynolds, the District Commander, and the State officials.

In the case of the Pequonnock Bank at Bridgeport *vs.* P. T. Barnum, as bondsman for the absconding teller, the award of the arbitration is given in Mr. Barnum's favor. The sum in dispute was $16,000. The defaulting teller was a nephew of Mr. Barnum, and recently escaped from the Danbury Jail, where he was confined.

In the action entitled Stohrer *vs.* Allen, reported in the Times of Tuesday, the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. The plaintiff brought the action as administrator of his son who was fatally injured by falling through a hatchway in Water-street on the 14th of February, 1866. The defence was contributive negligence, and also that the defendant was not the tenant of the premises where the accident occurred and had no control over the hatchway.

The case of the United States *vs.* Garners C. Baker, late paying teller of the Tradesman's National Bank, charged with embezzlement, was summed up yesterday afternoon by Mr. Bell for the Government, and Mr. John Sedgwick for the prisoner. United States Commissioner Osborn reserved his decision.

Advices from South America, published in the Paris *Moniteur*, give a more favorable account of the prospects of Lopez than had heretofore been had. The cholera had broken out in Buenos Ayres, and specie payment had been suspended in Montevideo.

Late intelligence from Mexico has been received by telegraph, *via* Havana.

The Central Grant Club met last evening, at its headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. A resolution in favor of holding a national Convention of delegates from all the Grant Clubs prior to the meeting of the Republican Convention was referred to the Committee on Correspondence, and the Club adjourned to Feb. 4.

At the meeting of the Central Fenton Campaign Club, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, last evening, an executive Committee of forty-eight members was appointed, and it was announced that Secretary Stanton had consented to address the Republican Campaign Club at Cooper Institute, Feb. 8.

Cotton was again lower and rather pressed for sale yesterday on a moderately active market. Breadstuffs were generally firm—Corn having realized a further exceptional advance, but business was restricted, partly by the storm. Provisions were rather heavy, especially Pork and Bacon, which were cheaper and freely offered; transactions moderate. Groceries were firm, but not active. The freight market was very quiet.

Gen. Grant as a Presidential Candidate.

The opponents of Gen. Grant's nomination are trying very hard to make themselves and the country believe that he is pressed merely as a military man. Nothing could be more untrue. That is among the least of his recommendations. There are many other men in the country whose record *merely* as soldiers, is very nearly as good as Gen. Grant's—and if military merits alone were to decide the question, the struggle for his nomination would be much more difficult and doubtful than it seems to be now.

What Gen. Grant achieved for the country in the war has certainly directed the attention of the country to him as a Presidential candidate;—indeed but for that he would never have been thought of. Neither would Gen. Washington. But in both cases it was not for their military achievments in themselves, so much as for what those achievments had done for the nation, and for the traits of character which they revealed, that their services were sought in the Presidency. When the war of the Revolution closed, the condition of the country was even more chaotic than it is now. There was no settled form of government,—nor was there any settled sentiment as to what that form should be. State jealousies, sectional distrusts, personal ambition, kept public passion alive and made the task of harvesting the fruits of the victory we had achieved even more difficult than the task of achieving it had been. And although there were greater statesmen, more brilliant orators and more skillful diplomatists, profounder jurists, men of larger civil experience and even soldiers of more splendid martial qualities than Washington, he was the unanimous choice of the people he had served for the Executive head of the Government he had enabled them to establish. He was the representative of no party, and stood upon no platform, except that of his own character, his public services and the tone and general tenor of his public action. But these gave the nation confidence in him, and for two successive terms on the strength of these they intrusted to him the leadership of the nation.

We do not hesitate to claim for Gen. Grant the same position and the same general character which thus commended Washington to the confidence and support of the American people. His services to the country have not been less important, and the spirit and temper in which they have been rendered, have been equally disinterested, and equally patriotic. He stands equally aloof from the mere party contests of the day, while neither his actions nor his language have left any room for doubt, that his sympathies are wholly with those who gave their support to the nation in its life-and-death struggle with rebellion. And more, perhaps, than any other single act of his life, the temper and manner in which he accepted the surrender of Gen. Lee and the Confederate army and the Confederate cause, mark him as the man, above all others, best able to lead the nation to a just, solid and abiding peace.

No matter by whom he may be put in nomination, Gen. Grant will be *elected* by those of our people who believe that under him and his guidance,—by his advice and coöperation,—*we shall arrive at a better Reconstruction of the Union than under any other man.* His position, his character, his temper and his opinions combine to point him out as the man to bring about, in the wisest and best manner, that great result. And the necessity for such a man now is quite as great,—quite as imperative,—as was the necessity for a military leader of special qualifications and peculiar position during the dark days of our recent contest. We had armies then,—and they had leaders of great ability, experience and skill,—leaders who had won distinction in the field and who commanded and still enjoy the confidence and respect of the people they served. And so we have parties now, and public men of consummate talent, learning and experience in civil and political life. But we need, for this special service, something more, even if it also involves something less, than this. The crisis does not need these qualities, which scores of men among us have, half so much as it needs others which they have not. And it is this conviction felt among the people much more widely and strongly than it is expressed, which points to Gen. Grant as the candidate for this emergency.

This is a very different thing from nominating him as a military man, or solely on account of his military achievements. Brilliant as these have been, and great as is the service they have done the country, they are not now what the country needs or seeks. But they designate the man, and while they prove his fitness, they also commend him to the confidence and support of the people with whom the selection rests.

The Military Dictatorship Bill.

What is called an amendment to the Reconstruction acts, but what may be more correctly described as the bill establishing a military dictatorship in the Southern States, passed the House yesterday by an overwhelming vote. Nearly three-fourths of the members voted to make it law.

We confess our inability to comprehend the reasoning by which a measure subversive of all liberty can be twisted into a measure for placing beyond jeopardy the life of the Republic. Mr. Bingham's ornate rhetoric may command the "rapt attention" of his hearers, as the reporter asserts, but we do not see how it could influence the judgment of any man who distinguishes between fine phrases, and the stern logic of facts. We know the pretext on which "the President is set aside and Gen. Grant invested with more than regal authority, but the mere use of terms does not satisfy us that the right of Congress to do this, and much more of the same sort, is derived from its obligation to guarantee a republican form of government to the respective States. The sound may have been delightful when Mr. Bingham referred to the framers of the Constitution as "those mighty men whom God taught to live for glory and beauty," but the veneration would be more practical if it took the shape of reconstruction in accordance with the principles they laid down. The overthrow of civil government in ten States, and the creation of a dictatorship with a soldier as its occupant, scarcely harmonize with these principles. The fathers, too, were more tolerant in their interpretation of what constitutes a republican form of government. They furnished no precedent for the absolutism by which Mr. Bingham would force upon States the views of a Congressional majority without regard for the will, the opinions or the interests of their white population.

The same want of bottom is traceable in all the arguments delivered in support of the bill. They were all either rhapsodies, signifying little, or unblushing defences of a policy which puts no limit to legislative usurpation.

How the measure will fare in the Senate we shall probably soon know. We dare not hope that the reputed moderation of that body will so far prevail as to modify provisions so palpably at variance with the principles of Republicanism and the acknowledged platforms of the Republican Party. The zeal of partisanship for the time outruns prudence, and drives patriotism into the background.

The Butler Challenge at Richmond.

The duello is a "relic of a barbarous age"—that is a proposition which, we think, cannot be safely questioned. But the duello as practiced by Gens. White and Butler deserves a milder judgment; so far from being barbarous, it is harmless and humorous. This transformation is a tribute to modern civilization. From the bloody combats of Hamilton and Burr, of Cilley and Graves, we turn with horror; from the bloodless one of Burlingame and Keitt we turn with suspicion; but *to* the affair of honor betwixt Messrs. Butler and White we turn with amusement. Dueling of the sort practiced at the Ballard House calls not for honor but for hilarity; it is converted into an innocuous diversion; the "seven duels in Sitka in one day—all on paper" were not more ludicrous.

Each detail which the Richmond *Register* gives of the single combat between Gens. White and Butler, adds to the humor of it. In the first place, that the former should have through four years "nursed his wrath to keep it warm," when he might, by a few hours run on the railroad to Washington, have "got satisfaction" any time within forty months—but at length his pent-up anger burst out—that is droll enough. His going to Gen. Butler's hotel, (the initial step in the game—white moves on black,) and, dispensing with the old-fashioned form of "a friend," his sending up his challenge by a waiter—that is peculiar. With equal courtesy we find Gen. Butler sending his reply, not by a second but a servant—not a written but a verbal message. At this point hostilities cease by mutual consent, and each of the aggrieved parties retires with his honor satisfied. The waiter goes off to hurry up, perhaps, chops and tomato-sauce; Gen. Butler pays his bill and leaves the hotel; and Gen. White, the other General being gone, gets his challenge printed in a newspaper.

The fact that "General" White is "a located preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church"—a class of gentlemen who do not usually either send or receive challenges, at least with any prospect or purpose of their being accepted—does not diminish the humor of the thing. Nor does the fact that it is probably safe for anybody to challenge Gen. Butler, who, if he would begin to settle with pistols all the personal grievances he has caused at the South, would have work cut out for the rest of his natural life—which probably, however, would not be very long. We do not recall any historic duel where either party was so *cool*, so little inflamed by passion. Whether this coolness resulted from want of faith that the combat *was*, or was *not*, to come off, we need not decide.

Why not turn all dueling to this sort of pastime? If people will fight, why not fight without hurting each other? The Ballad of the Ballard House has not, so far as we have heard, yet been written; but when it is, it will do justice, we hope, to this eccentric and satisfactory duel, which, like the dispute at Bob Sawyer's, is ended in a way which does "equal credit to the heads and hearts" of all parties concerned.

Matters in Mexico.

The continued maintenance of peace in Mexico increases our hope of the permanent establishment of a Liberal Constitutional Government in that country. The threatenings of revolutionary trouble that we have had during the last half year have never come to anything; the turbulent spirit of the disaffected parties has been kept down;—the malcontent military chieftans have refrained from violence;—and Juarez has managed to uphold order and retain power through the most terrible crisis to which a government can be subjected. Since the fall of Maximilian in May last, it has required the highest skill and courage to maintain even the forms of civil government in Mexico. To maintain social order or safety was out of the question. The clearing of guerrillas from the highways and robbers from the byways, the insurance of safety to travelers and security to trade, are things which can only come when the Government is well established, when the army is obedient and pliable, and when the treasury is supplied with funds. But even in these matters Juarez is doing what he can; and if Congress will only give him such power as the state of the country requires, there is reason to believe that within a year he can announce the reign of order throughout Mexico.

In most things, the Mexican Congress is sustaining the President. If he has not been able to secure a favorable consideration of all his measures, there is yet coöperation between the Legislature and the Executive on fundamental points. In showing that he understands how to compromise with his own side, he has also shown that he knows how to deal with the adversary, so as to modify opposition. While unyielding on the question of the sale of ecclesiastical property, he has secured the support of the lower order of priests, by advocating their admission to the Legislature. While pushing his Liberalizing schemes as far as he may, he, at the same time, tries to carry with him those elements of the Opposition which, despite everything, retain a strong hold upon the Mexican nature. We observed this astute and statesmanlike feature in the political management of Juarez when first he attained to the Mexican Presidency; and it has been on it that we have been able to found so many hopes of his establishing a stable government in a country rent for forty years by factionists and extremists.

How to Abridge the Work of the Conventions.

Since all historic Constitutional Conventions hitherto have come to an end, we may assume that those now in session, North and South, will yield to the same necessity; but only through great faith in history is this credible. The elements of time and money rarely have due weight with such bodies, some of whose members evidently regret that they have not eternity to work in, and a limitless treasury to work on. But what protracts their sittings is the unnecessary work they do. Their proper business is quite limited, and it is what they have no business to discuss, and no right to decide, that makes their labors like the labor of Sisyphus.

It is hard to say what motive tempts all conventions convoked to frame a general constitution, to assume also the duties belonging to annual Legislatures. Yet we doubt whether there is a single one of them now in session from New-York to Louisiana which has not devoted a good share of its time to special grievances, special law-making, and the discussion of subjects which they cannot and should not settle, but which pertain properly to the ordinary State Legislatures. And it is not only legislative, but executive, judicial and financial functions that these bodies are fain to arrogate. Gen. Hancock's comment on the recent resolution of the Louisiana Convention shows how it is with that body; the Mississippi Convention conducts inquiries into the validity of the charters of private companies; the Georgia Convention talks of issuing notes of hand; the Virginia Convention is flooded with bills for temporary legislation. Here, in New-York, we find all sorts of extraneous subjects before the Convention—so that sometimes one might wonder which body at Albany is the Legislature and which the Convention. When the canal frauds were up, it will be remembered that it was proposed to *instruct* the Attorney-General "to immediately commence legal proceedings to vacate such contracts for fraud." In short, wherever a convention has been "dragging its slow length along," wondering why it does not get along faster, the trouble is in its assuming also, for the time, the work of legislation, governor, treasurer, judge and juries for the whole State and every part of it.

Again, all these Conventions are flooded with petitions from the people on all sorts of subjects. Petitions and memorials to such bodies are nuisances, and, except in extraordinary cases, should not be suffered to take up its time. There exists no right of petition to a convention like that to which custom has perhaps given a sanctity in the case of memorializing an annual Legislature. These profuse petitions *for* and petitions *against* every subject which may or may not come up before the Convention, and the disposition of them, involves a great waste of time, not only in the whole body, but in the committees to whom they are referred. They often relate to subjects which are not within the purview of the Convention—often they are mere schemes for private legislation. But members shrink from refusing to burden the Convention with such documents lest some pretended privilege shall be jeopardized.

We might suggest, in addition, if it were not too obvious, that if the Convention delegates were less anxious to make themselves famous by their oratory, the session would be shorter. Our Richmond correspondent says that each member of the Virginia Convention indirectly wishes "an admiring posterity to class him with Henry and Wirt, with Marshall and Mason." Such inordinate ambition of course makes any convention's sessions "long drawn out." The aim used to be to float down to posterity on the wings of the poet, now it is to ride thither on the goose-quill of the reporter.

The Necessities of the South.

The Bourbons certainly are a long-lived race. They are, moreover, as widely scattered over the earth as the Hebrews. We hear of them and of their doings in every quarter of the world,—our own not excepted. But the Southern States, we really think, have rather more than their fair share of them. All the old dogmas and heresies which have done that section so much harm in the past find defenders and apostles among them still.

The idea of colonizing the colored race is among the schemes which thus survive. It never was very wise or sensible, and now it is infinitely less so than ever. It was originally proposed as a means of relieving the negroes from the evils of slavery,—and of giving them homes where they could be free and in possession at once of civil rights and political power. Yet very few of them were willing to go even then. Now they are all free, they have all the civil rights enjoyed by the whites, and in political affairs they are masters of those to whom they once belonged as slaves. Is there anything in this change of condition which will make them more eager to quit their native country and plant themselves in a foreign land?

But suppose they were willing to be thus transplanted: how is the cost of doing it to be met? The South cannot pay it;—the North will not,—for there is no longer any sentiment either of humanity or of interest to be invoked on behalf of such a scheme. The General Government cannot be asked to do it, and would scout the proposal if it were.

Four millions of people in any community are not to be disposed of by any such process as this. They form too large, too powerful, too essential a portion of Southern society to be either expelled, or excluded permanently from privileges and franchises enjoyed by the community at large. They are at present, and will continue to be, at least for many years to come, absolutely essential to Southern growth and prosperity, as laborers. They form a third of the entire population of those States; and it is impossible to expel or paralyze one-third of the labor of any community without reducing it to the verge of ruin; and to destroy a third of the labor of the South, while the South is in its present state of wretchedness and chaos, would be simply to make it a desert for a quarter of a century to come. The South needs the labor of the colored portion of its population now more than it ever did before. How much it needs it may be seen in what the country suffers simply from its derangement.

The two races at the South *must be friends.* There is no other salvation for either of them; and the duty of being so rests largely if not equally upon both. Above all it is the duty of the General Government to aid them in becoming friends. Congress, which has taken this whole matter into its own hands, owes it to both classes,—owes it especially to the blacks, whom it has adopted as its wards,—to do nothing which shall prevent, postpone or embarrass that result. Much of its action has had the effect to plant hostility between them. The general tendency of its political measures has been in that direction; and to just that extent has it injured those whom it most sought to serve. It must sooner or later correct the errors of this sort into which it has been betrayed.

But the Southern whites must learn and practice this lesson also, or there can be no settled peace and prosperity for the Southern States. They can never henceforth treat the blacks as their slaves, nor can they expel them from their soil; and if they could, they would only expedite and augment their own ruin by so doing. These four millions of people are a portion of their population,—too numerous and too powerful to be treated otherwise than as citizens of the Republic,—too numerous, certainly, to be removed, and too essential as laborers to render their removal wise even if it were possible.

The South must cease to look to these traditions of a time which has passed for them forever, for deliverance from the evils which surround their present and threaten their future. Their task is difficult, beyond all question,—but their safety rests alone in its performance. They must take things as they are, and make the best of them. They must "accept the situation,"—and they must not think it very strange, moreover, if the country at large is somewhat slow in forgetting that it is precisely what they have made it themselves. They can place on the monuments of their political prosperity an inscription very like that on the tombstone of the victim of physic, "I was well;—I wanted to be better: I resorted to secession, and here I am." Fortunately it is possible for communities, as it is not for individuals, to control and command the time and manner of their own resurrection. But they must profit by their disasters.

MINOR TOPICS.

Secession seems to be contagious. Our neighboring Dominion of Canada is likely to suffer from an attack of the disease upon one of its members. Nova Scotia, which always resisted the Union, wants to get out of it, and portions of the Canadian Press are in favor of "letting her go." The Montreal *Telegraph* says that "she is a virago that raves and screams and curses, and will rapidly pass from the foulness of words to atrocity in deeds,"—and that journal does not deem it wise to "wait for that." Nova Scotia, according to the same authority, regards the Canadians as "a band of bankrupt scoundrels, who have dragged her into the Union for the purpose of plundering her." There does not seem to be much love between the sisters, at all events; but we don't believe they will resort to war. If they do, it can't be less *civil* than their words.

The fashion of administering oaths has greatly increased since the reconstruction movement has been in process. In Cincinnati every poor person who applies to the charity department for coal is obliged to take an oath that he wont give any of it to anybody else.

The *Tribune*, after what it calls an "array of evidences of the popular taste in selecting Presidents," finds that "no military man has ever been elected in a great crisis"—a conclusion whose truth depends very much on what we call "a great crisis," and which may not apply at present, even then. Any writer who undertakes to show historically that a great and favorite soldier rests under a positive disadvantage as a Presidential candidate before the people, has such up-hill work that we can hardly find it in our hearts to discourage him in his task. We must, however, call attention to one leading fact which the *Tribune* omits to state in its discussion. In every case the favorite popular soldier of all our great wars has been triumphantly elected President. It was so with Washington after the war of the Revolution; with Jackson, the favorite hero of the war of 1812 and 1815; with Taylor, the most popular soldier of the Mexican war; and if it should be otherwise with Grant, the leading military figure of the war of the rebellion, it will be in contradiction to history. The *Tribune* reminds us that Jackson was defeated on his first Presidential campaign; yes, but that was in the House, after having led all competitors before the public. Whether the American people are right in their practice we leave the *Tribune* to decide, but the historic fact is a different matter, and a stubborn one to handle.

Gen. Meade is reported to have said that he recognizes the right of every voter in Georgia to vote *for* or *against* the proposed Constitution as he may see fit. Is this in strict accordance with the intent of Congress? Does not that body regard everybody who votes against these Southern Constitutions as "impediments" to reconstruction?

Theatrical managers throughout the country will of course take note of the fact that, while it is proposed to *relieve* nearly all classes of our people from some of the burdens of taxation, these burdens, so far as they are concerned, are to be increased. It is proposed to levy a burden of *four* per cent. upon their gross receipts instead of *two*, as is done by the present law. This will be done, of course, if done at all, on the ground that theatrical entertainments are luxuries, and that taxation should be heavier upon them than upon the industries, which contribute more directly to the business prosperity of the country. It must be remembered, however, that a great many persons derive their livelihood from theatres, and that they thus contribute, indirectly it may be, to the public welfare.

Was it not a very delicate and graceful act of the Pope to bestow upon the Emperor of the French the velvet cap and sword which he blessed on Christmas Day, and "destined for a present to the Sovereign who rendered the most signal service to the Church during the year?" What other claimant could there be? Not Victor Emmanuel assuredly, for he is the chief enemy of the Church. Not Francis Joseph, for he has a heavy difficulty on hand with the Pope about the abolition of the Concordat. Not the Czar, for he is a Greek; not the Sultan, for he is a Turk; not the sovereigns of England or Prussia, for they are Protestants; not the Queen of Spain or the King of Belgium, for they don't amount to anything. But to our dear son in the faith, to our illustrious defender who created the Chassepot, overthrew Garibaldi and achieved Mentana, this precious souvenir shall be presented. The Pope himself doubtless looks on it as a token of gratitude, in the sense of gratitude being a "lively appreciation of favors *to come.*"

It is barely possible that the murder of a lad 17 years old in a prize-fight at St. Louis, may prompt some active measures for the suppression of these brutal crimes. The law brands them and the authorities pretend to prevent them; still they are of constant occurrence in every part of the country, and the professional ruffians who live by them, and by the vices which they stimulate and encourage, seem to enjoy perfect impunity. The activity of the law exhausts itself in trying to prevent the fight; why is no one ever held for punishment *after* the offence has been committed? Possibly the murderer in this St. Louis case may at least be arrested.

The Paris *Figaro* says that the Prince Imperial of France is soon to be betrothed to a "German princess of high lineage." Probably this is only a piece of *Figaro* gossip. The Emperor Francis Joseph has one daughter, the Archduchess Gisele-Louise-Marie, who was born on the 12th of July, 1856, and is therefore now in her twelfth year. The Prince Imperial of France was born on the 16th of March, 1856, and is therefore but four months younger than the juvenile Austrian Archduchess.

The Mobile *Times*, like a good many other newspapers, is dreadfully shocked at Gen. Grant's behavior in leaving the War Department when Mr. Stanton again became Secretary by the action of the Senate. It goes further, however, than the rest in suggesting a remedy. "If Gen. Grant," it says, "has actually dared to disobey the orders of his constitutional chief," meaning the President, "we hope to see Sherman *assume the supreme command of the army*, and finally bring order out of chaos by crushing down Congressional aggression and military insubordination." It will do no harm, perhaps, for our Mobile contemporary to indulge this little "hope," but it will be some days at least, we fancy, before it can be gratified. We have no objection to the *Times'* "hoping on," but we presume it will "hope *forever*." Hope is an innocent passion.

We have no doubt that England would fight again for Turkey in case of a difficulty with Russia, especially if France were to join hands, as she did in the Crimean war. Russia is pressing pretty hard upon Turkey in a variety of ways at present. She is stirring up difficulties everywhere, and is using every agency to embarrass the Sultan's Government. She got three of the other Powers of Europe lately to join in a strong appeal to Turkey for reform; but the English Government refused to have anything to do with the matter. We have no idea that this document will help Russia's case in the least if she should attempt to push matters any further than she is doing at present. England will fight against the extension of Russian power to the Bosphorus as long as she has a soldier to carry a gun or an interest to subserve.

The large clock in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel has not *yet* been removed as an "obstruction to the sidewalk"—and a movement has been made in the Common Council to restrain the Street Commissioner from removing it. It is scarcely possible that the danger of removal rests with that officer. Unless he deems the action of the Common Council absolutely imperative, he could scarcely think of removing it. It is not an "obstruction" in the slightest degree. It inconveniences nobody. On the contrary it is a very great public convenience, and its removal under color of any City authority would be a most absurd instance of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." We do not believe Commissioner McLean will be guilty of any such folly.

The Pall Mall *Gazette*, after giving an account of the great railroad massacre on the Lake Shore Railroad, adds: "The American papers say that the disaster has not caused any great sensation—railway slaughter of the kind not being unusual in the United States." This would look sarcastic if it were not so horribly true. Who thinks of the Lake Shore massacre now? Who but the bereaved, who will sorrow forever? We wait expectantly for the next railroad "accident," which, in like manner, will pass out of the public memory as this has done.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—"THE WHITE FAWN."

The fifth representation of "The White Fawn" took place last evening. The theatre was quite crowded, and the performance, which is now made to include the Transformation Scene, was over shortly before 12 o'clock. The spectacle, which is intended to eclipse everything in the scenic line, will unquestionably do its work. It is so crowded with brilliant points, each scene surpasses its predecessor so completely, costliness is so much outstripped by greater costliness, that it would scarcely be possible to produce another spectacle more gorgeous. But when this is said all is said that can encourage the [illegible] gentlemen who have presented it to the public. [illegible] the same position to theatrical entertainment as pudding does to our dinner. We would not always live on pudding; in fact we could not. Nature rebels at a profusion of sweets. Once a greedy boy called for pudding, would eat nothing but pudding—and got it; he called for another plateful and ate that; he ate a third plateful with moderate enthusiasm, but seemed indifferent to a fourth, which his loving parents insisted he should eat, because they meant to give him, once for all, a surfeit of pudding, but he ate it mournfully; a fifth plateful was then placed before this naughty boy—and what did he do? He took the once precious morsels of rich pudding and pelted *Carlo* with it, and threw some of its rich sauce at his nurse, and broke the plate that held the delectable mess, and then fell sick, had to meet the dreadful doctor, and loathed the sight of pudding for many months. The very first scene of the "White Fawn"—which represents in set and perspective the palace and Kingdom of *King Dingdong*—surpasses in beauty and richness anything the public has seen; but every succeeding picture from that representing the Yellow Kingdom, (fitly named after the predominating character of the painting and dressing,) to the Palace of *Aika*, which ends the play, or the supplementary tableau revealing the "Realms of the Dragon-fly," which brings the performance to a dazzling close, is made to appear more and more gorgeous until the spectator is wearied beyond measure. The costumes of the opening scene, covering the courtiers as well as the fairies of the Bell Kingdom, are the most expensive and the most elaborate yet seen on the stage in this country; but these are changed so often for what is more elaborate and more expensive, that the audience is almost sickened with satins, jewels, laces and embroidery. The ballet of the prologue—an elaboration of the bell-dance, which the Ravels once introduced in the pantomime of "Medina"—where everybody and everything is decorated with bells—is the most mazy and extensive ever yet seen in this country; but there are fine ballets coming after this, which are so much better that the spectator is forced to take a quiet nap because they are too much for his nerves. The management has lavished money in order to paint the (stage) lily, and gild the (theatrical) gold; they forget that the difference in brilliancy in a ball-room, between five hundred lights and five hundred and fifty lights is scarcely perceptible, and the extra fifty is wasteful. However, this is no concern of the critics. But there is a point which it becomes the duty of the critic to observe closely, connected with this profusion of glitter in the "White Fawn." There is a total absence of that artistic and natural law which demands contrast. Where every scene is alike splendid, none seem really to be so. The set representing the Kingdom of Aika is really one of the finest specimens of illusion in perspective painting put on the New-York stage; but its absolute beauty and grandness is lost merely because all that has gone before was also beautiful and grand. The visions of glory should not suffer by being placed in contrast with other visions of glory. If there were no sequestered groves in the forest there would be no joy in the sunlit fields beyond. Neither man nor Nature is glad at perpetual warmth, perpetual fertility, perpetual ease. We must face the blast to love the fire; dread the storm to court the sunshine; we go with more joy to the feast if hunger pricks us on. It would have been money in the pocket of the Niblo management if they had made one half the new play a contrast to the beauties of the grand tableaux—a halting place on the road to the great surprises—a refreshment before the bewilderment of lights, dances, dresses and beauty.

As acted at first there was, also, a trifle of greediness about the new spectacle. It was not only a spectacle, it was a ballet, not only a ballet but a burlesque, not only these but a pantomime—a fairy extravaganza, an opera, and much that is and ought to be nameless, and which should not be exhibited. It is not only puzzling but it is disastrous to combine so much into one play. Since the first night when the pantomime was so mercilessly hissed, the Harlequinade has been omitted. Although it was certainly necessary to cut something in order to terminate the play by a reasonable hour, this summary dismissal of what might have been a popular feature of the piece seems rather cruel. The performances of the Messrs. Hennings as *Clown*, *Pantaloon* and *Harlequin*, although by no means novel to New-York audiences, were clever enough, and might be made attractive in a circus. Some very much less meritorious performances in the piece might also be omitted with great advantage, and particularly the extremely indistinct singing which is indulged in by Miss Lucy Egerton, as *Prince Leander*, and Miss Lizzie Wilmore as *Finetta*. The latter's imitation of Mlle. Tostee, in the air, "I Love the Military," is accompanied by posturings that are scarcely delicate. Much of the indelicacy of the ballet of "La Perle"—danced by Miles. Bellon, Bonfanti and Von Hamme—which was disapproved by Friday night's audience, has been corrected, without any loss to the attractiveness or beauty of this dance; but Mlle. Sohlke and Von Hamme still persist in their *cancan* evolutions, disguised under the figurations of "The Nettle Fish Dance," and last evening divided the opinions and expressions of the house as upon the opening performance.

To the literary character of the play we have not referred, chiefly for the reason that it hasn't any. The story that is illustrated by all this glitter and beauty and dancing talent is—as we have heretofore explained—the Countess D'Aulnois' Oriental legend of the Princess who was turned unto a hind because she disobeyed the injunctions of the fairy about going into society before she attained her fifteenth year. Mr. Mark Smith sustains the character of the parent of the Princess, and Miss Mary Wells that of the mother of the Prince who loved the doomed Princess; and both give a backbone to their parts which the dramatist did not. Indeed, by comparison with the dramatic ability shown by the author of the "White Fawn," one is inclined to think rather well of the composer of the "Black Crook." Miss Maria Montague, who possesses a graceful figure, lends also a distinguished bearing to the character of the jealous Princess *Aika*, who loved the fickle Prince of the yellow empire, and was discarded by him for the damsel that is transformed into a White Fawn. Miss Fanny Stockton personates the wicked Fairy who causes all the mischief, and Mr. Vining Bowers is limited to the character of *Lord Twaddledum*—the fickle Prince's esquire—a part in which, like Dr. Holmes' poet, he dare not be as funny as he can. The "White Fawn" is announced for performance every evening and Saturday afternoon.

LYRIC HALL—MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

Mr. Vandenhoff finished his second course of Readings from Shakespeare and Dickens on Friday last at Dodworth Hall. He will begin a new series of these extremely chaste and interesting entertainments on Thursday evening at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-second-street. Selections from Macbeth and Pickwick will be given at the first reading. The second entertainment of the new course will take place on Friday night in the same hall.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

To connect spectacle with one of Shakespeare's plays always ensures a certain degree of success—still, it must be admitted, that a main cause of the success of Mr. Hayes in his revival of "Midsummer Night's Dream" is, that he shows through his spectacle, above all things, the poet. The scenery is most beautiful from first to last, but it is not allowed to draw attention from the dramatist, with whose whole conception it is made to blend in the most perfect harmony. This very exquisite fairy piece is limited to ten more representations; it seems, and certainly that is warning enough for the dilatory to hasten their visits while the calcium holds out to burn. On Monday, Feb. 3, Miss Mitchell is to begin a brief engagement—her first in New-York since her return from Europe.

Musical.

Mr. J. A. Dawson, a gentleman who has frequently been commended in these columns, will give a grand concert at Steinway Hall to-night. Mr. Dawson is a pianist, a pupil of the Brussells Conservatory, and has received the honor of three decorations in Belgium. He will be assisted by Mme. Bajbard Ferrand, Mr. Colliere and Mr. Albano.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Reconstruction bill came up in the House this morning immediately after the reading of the journal, as unfinished business. With the aid of the Democrats Gen. Butler got the previous question reconsidered, so as to let in his amendments. The Democrats then defeated his amendments by voting against them, with Mr. Bingham and his friends, and the bill then passed by yeas 123, nays 45—a strict party vote. The bill now goes to the Senate, and it is very generally understood that it will there receive such material amendment as to relieve it of those features which caused many members in the House to give it a very reluctant assent.

SENATOR THOMAS.

The Senate was chiefly engaged to-day on the case of Mr. Philip Thomas, who claims the vacant seat from Maryland. No conclusion was reached, as the Senate is taking things very leisurely. It is probable that if the Senate decides to admit Judge Thomas to his seat, some of the extreme Radicals will present a resolution expelling him for perjury in the test oath. At present the great objection to his admission is the fact that it will require a two-thirds vote to expel him, while it requires only a majority vote to keep him out before he has subscribed to the oath of office.

REVENUE AND TREASURY AGENTS.

Congress is making war upon the army of special revenue and Treasury agents which infest the service. Senator Patterson reported a bill to-day from the the Retrenchment Committee, which proposes to put the appointment of these officers on the same footing with other revenue officers, by and with the consent of the Senate; and also provides that none shall be provided, except in accordance with existing statutes, and vacates all others within thirty days.

NATIONAL BANK SHAREHOLDERS.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day agreed to report a bill permitting State Legislatures to tax shareholders in National Banks resident within their respective States, either at the place where the bank is located, or at their place of residence. This, of course, does not alter the taxation of the shares of non-resident stockholders at the place where the bank is located. The committee also agreed to report a bill which will put in the form of a statute what was only put in the form of a resolution last Winter, to wit, that no disbursing officer shall deposit the public money in any national bank in any city where there is a sub-treasurer or other public depositary.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

The Cotton Tax Bill hangs fire. The Conference Committee appointed thereon reported today that they could not agree, and asked to be discharged. There is a radical difference between the House and the Senate. The former favors the repeal of the tax altogether, and the latter simply proposes to suspend it for one year.

THE M'CARDLE CASE.

The decision to-day on the McCardle case, advancing it on the docket and assigning the first Monday of March for its hearing, has caused much comment, and is generally regarded as involving an early and probably unfavorable decision on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. But in spite of all this the counsel for the Government aver that a year may still elapse before any decision is rendered. It will be the aim of the Republicans to get a State absolutely within the Union through the operation of the law, a result which would very seriously complicate the case, as it would be a very grave thing for the Supreme Court to decide that a State was not legally and constitutionally within the Union.

A CABINET MEETING.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day all were present except the Attorney-General and the Secretary of War. The latter was visited by Vice-President Wade and others at the Department.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

At the request of Gens. Thomas and Carlin and the Tennessee delegation in Congress, the Secretary of War will suspend the order terminating the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee on the 15th prox. It is strongly represented that it cannot yet be spared.

MR. DICKENS' READINGS.

The sale of tickets for the readings of Mr. Dickens took place to-day, and passed off satisfactorily. About 400 persons were in line when the sale opened, and up to 4 P. M. about three-fourths of the house had been sold to purchasers of course tickets. There seems to be no complaint except that the price of tickets here is fifty per cent. greater than in other cities.

PRESENTATION TO GEN. SHERMAN.

No entertainment of the season has thus far exceeded in magnificence of appointment or success, in any respect, the gathering at the residence of Hon. John A. Griswold to-night, occasioned by the presentation of the Roger Sherman watch to Lieut.-Gen. Sherman. The distinguished men of the nation, both in civil and military repute, were present, and the affair passed off with great *eclat*. Mr. Griswold sustained his well-earned reputation as an hospitable gentleman, and received deserved commendations from the large assemblage for his generous hospitality.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day had under consideration that part of the new Internal Tax bill relating to manufactures. While it is certain they will recommend that taxes generally be taken off manufactures, there is evidently a disposition on the part of the Committee to keep the tax on articles of luxury, such as jewelry, plate, carriages and the like, and also on gas and coal oil. There is a probability that the tax will be removed from raw cotton. The bill will not be reported for several weeks to come.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON MAILS.

The Postmaster-General to-day sent an answer to a resolution of Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania asking what reasons, if any, existed for the discontinuance of the transmission of the midnight mail from the City of New-York to the City of Philadelphia, whereby correspondence with the latter city from New-York and localities east and north of said city is delayed many hours, and whether in view of the absolute necessity of the frequent mail service between commercial cities the transmission of the said mail contract again be ordered so as to immediately prevent further inconvenience to business and other interests, in which he says:

> The mail in question was not discontinued by any orders of the Department, nor was it originally ordered by the Department or paid for by it. Early in the rebellion the railroad companies composing the line between New-York and Washington established a train between those cities in addition to the then existing trains, leaving New-York at 12 o'clock night, and arriving at Washington before 11 o'clock A. M. The Department had no agency in originating this train, and it was understood to have been established for the purpose of relieving the regular trains, then overburdened by large passenger traffic and the conveyance of troops, munitions of war, &c. The Company consented to take mails by this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and they were dispatched by the New-York office, but without promise of compensation by the Department, and without pledge on the part of the companies that the arrangements should continue longer than the train was needed for business purposes; accordingly the Philadelphia and Baltimore Company gave notice that the train between Philadelphia and Baltimore would be withdrawn April 7, 1867, stating that it caused a loss to the Company larger than the whole annual payment for mail service, which is $47,500. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company gave a similar notice, and so the train ceased to run, and the mail to be carried Dec. 15, last. The Department has not the power to restore this service, even were it deemed essential to the public interest, without previous legislation by Congress and a special appropriation for the expense, as the railroad companies are receiving for the mail service now rendered the maximum compensation allowed by law; and as the train, if restored, would be run for mail purposes only, a large addition to the present pay would, no doubt, be demanded.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

It was announced yesterday that John H. Surratt's second trial was set down for the 24th of February, that date being fixed by District-Attorney Carrington. In an address to Judge Olin, of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, Mr. Merrick, one of the prisoner's counsel, said that he believed that in view of the result with which the first trial had terminated the Government would discharge Surratt.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Butler Receives a Challenge to the Field of Honor—He Promises Satisfaction—The Challenging Party—The Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868.

The city has been excited for some days over a rumored duel between Gen. Butler and Gen. White. You may recollect that in 1865, after Butler was relieved and ordered to Lowell because of his failure to blow up Fort Fisher, he sent a challenge to Mr. Brooks, of the New-York *Express*, by his aid-de-camp, Capt. Clark, for denouncing him in a speech in the House, which was not accepted. All the world then said Butler would fight, for he talked "pistols and coffee." Well, our modern Thersites has now found his Achilles in the person of a pugnacious Methodist parson and Ex-Brevet Brigadier-General of the Freedmen's Bureau, formerly a New-York Major in the Army of the James, and at present a member of the Convention.

The *teterrima causa belli* was not woman this time—no, nor wine; but an insulting general order issued by Butler, banishing White from his department. It seems that the latter was Major of a New-York regiment, but preferring the profits of a sutler-shop to the "confused noise of battle, and garments rolled in blood," he resigned his commission, and applied for permission to open a store. This application called forth the following characteristic—or rather Butleristic—order, a copy of which I have been at considerable trouble in obtaining from an old file of the official organ of the Confederacy:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
> ARMY OF THE JAMES IN THE FIELD,
> VIRGINIA, Nov. 25, 1864.
>
> SPECIAL ORDERS No. 373.—David B. White, late Major of the New-York Volunteers, who has left the service, cannot be elected as sutler in this department. Field officers leaving the service voluntarily cannot take the place of bootblacks here. If they have no more respect for the service which they have left, they will find that officers here have. David B. White will at once leave this department.
>
> By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
> (Official.)
> EDWARD W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

"Banished from Butler!" exclaimed the Major. "What's banishment, but to be set free from the man I loathe"—and he went. But after the war he returned as an agent of the Bureau, and also preached the Gospel as he understood it, varying the dull routine of that sort of life by publishing a small newspaper, first at Hampton and then at Norfolk, and teaching the colored wards of the nation their political rights and duties. He ran for the Convention in Elizabeth City County. Of course he was chosen, and to him was accorded the honor of temporary chairman when the Convention was organized.

When Butler came to Richmond, a bloody purpose of revenge at once took possession of the former Major, and he determined to see if there was any fight left in Butler, or if the battles of Bethel, Bermuda Hundreds and New-Orleans had given him a distaste for the smell of gunpowder. So, after opposing his invitation to speak in the Convention, and indignantly retiring with the Conservatives when he was received, White indited a bellicose epistle, and obtained the promise of a friend to bear it, but unfortunately his friend got lost in a *post-prandial* fog, and he had to bear his own message. He carried it to the Ballard and left it with the clerk to be sent to Butler by a servant. Butler received it, called a number of his friends around him, and, after consultation, returned a verbal answer that he would meet White and give him ample satisfaction; but he immediately left on the train for Washington, where he appeared in his seat and gave another turn to the reconstruction thumb-screw. White has written another letter to him, but as yet has received no reply. Will they fight? The following is the challenge:

> CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
> RICHMOND, Jan. 14, 1868.
>
> *Major-Gen. B. F. Butler:*
>
> SIR: While you was in command of the Army of the James, and I having no more right than that of a private citizen, you undertook then to insult, denounce and send me from your Department. For the first time since that period we stand upon an equal footing; we stand upon the same soil, and occupy in every respect the same rights before the law, and the powers that be. I deem this, therefore, the proper occasion for a vindication of my own character before the country, and I demand of you that satisfaction that one gentleman will always accord to another. Your obedient servant,
>
> D. B. WHITE.

The affair has created quite a sensation here. It amuses the public, who are very anxious for the fight to come off, and don't care which whips, or if both fall. White has got ten days' leave. There will be great news from Bladensburgh.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

This declaration of abstract principles having finally been adopted in Committee of the Whole, made a part of the Constitution, and declared to be as sacred and inviolable as any other portion of the organic law, was yesterday taken up in Convention, and a motion to adopt it as a whole was lost. It was then decided to act upon it section by section, and the entire work of the Committee will now have to be done over. The first article, which declares the equality, freedom and independence of all men by nature, and their inherent rights to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and to the pursuit of happiness, was adopted; but, for the second article, Mr. Scott, Conservative, offered as a substitute:

> "That Virginia is, and of right ought to be, a coequal member and integral part and parcel of the Government of the United States, and as such is entitled to *all* the benefits enjoyed by, and subject to all the burdens imposed upon, the several States composing the said Government, by the Constitution thereof and the laws passed pursuant thereto."

Mr. Porter, who came to Virginia as a "private in the army" from New-York, left it at Norfolk, and was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney of that city by the military—in a very indignant and vehement manner denied that Virginia was now in the Union, and contended that if they so asserted, it would be tantamount to declaring the whole plan of Congressional reconstruction null and void, and this Convention an illegal body which should be dispersed at once.

Mr. Platt, formerly of Vermont, but now representing Petersburgh, thought Porter's views altogether wrong, as the clause would have no force till the Constitution was adopted.

Mr. Gibson, the *magnus Apollo* of the opposition, supported the substitute, and was astonished that any one should oppose a declaration of the rights of the State when they were framing a bill of rights for the State.

The article was finally laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and then the bill was adopted as far as the eighth article, for which a substitute was offered by Mr. Hauxhurst—the main feature of his amendment being the declaration that "suffrage is the inherent right of all men." But I will report it in full:

> "That all elections ought to be free, and that all men (not disqualified by crime, insanity or idiocy) have the inherent right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses without their consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented for the public good."

The mover of this substitute spoke briefly in its advocacy, and asked: "If a State was composed of ten men, could six of them meet, frame a constitution and laws, excluding the other four? If six could do this, so could four, three or two. This was the way the Virginia Constitution was formed. The landholders ruled out the majority who did not own land. In Rhode Island the landholders framed a constitution and asserted that those who did not like it might leave the State. He was not like some—in favor of granting the ballot to baboons, orang-outangs and ring-tailed monkeys, provided by that means they could defeat the Democratic Party. He was sorry to say there were Republicans who advocated universal suffrage on no higher ground than that the colored vote would enable them to defeat the Democrats; but this was a great error. Proclaim suffrage to be an inherent right of every man and in casting their ballots they would be animated by purer motives than for the temporary success of party. Admit that the right was bestowed merely to secure their votes, and the standard of suffrage would be lowered and the ballot degraded."

Mr. Eustace Gibson considered the whole affair a solemn farce, and hardly knew how to debate the question. In one article they declare that Virginia shall forever remain a State of the Union, and in another that elections ought to be free. Were not the elections for members of this body trammeled by reconstruction laws, controlled by the military and hampered by test oaths? If we are a State, these things are illegal; if we are not, these empty declarations are a solemn farce, carrying neither weight nor power. If gentlemen maintained the inherent right of suffrage, they proclaimed the illegality of this Convention; for Virginia, although taxed, was not represented in the Congress by which it was called, notwithstanding the first principle of government is that taxation and representation are inseparable. If there was an inherent right of suffrage, such right must commence with the first moment of existence, and belong equally to both sexes. Why hold in abeyance for twenty-one years an inherent right in one sex and deny it entirely to another—or why prevent foreigners arriving here from exercising at once their inherent right? The idea of an inherent right of suffrage was an absurdity too egregious to be contemplated. Suffrage was a civil right.

The debate went on in this vein during the entire morning and evening sessions, and was still pending when the Convention adjourned. It is useless to report what was said, as it was all for "buncombe," to use the language of Mr. Gibson. Dr. Bayne wanted to know what he meant by "buncombe," and Gibson caustically replied to the "colored gentleman" that he was not here to enlighten the ignorance of Virginia's delegates.

Of course universal negro suffrage, and every other kind of suffrage is a foregone conclusion with the Convention, and discussion is merely for form sake, and to swell the bill of the stenographer.

There were some resolutions offered and referred during the morning hour, but they were of no public interest, and will be lost in the committees' rooms.

KAPPA.

LOUISIANA.

The Constitutional Convention—How its Expenses are to be Paid—Failure to Collect the Special Tax—Republican State Nominations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

The Convention this morning assembled at the usual hour, (11 o'clock.) Mr. McMillan, of Carroll Parish, offered a resolution to appoint a special committee of three, to consider and report what further action is necessary for the enforcement of the mill tax ordinance authorized by Congress, to provide funds for the expenses of the Convention, and to empower the Committee to confer with the officers charged with the execution of the ordinance, and with the commander of the Fifth Military District. Resolution adopted, and Messrs. McMillan, Ingraham and Vidal appointed as the Committee. In compliance with the resolution, this Committee visited Gen. Hancock for the purpose of asking his views as to the best means of collecting the tax. As it is supposed that Gen. Hancock recognizes the laws of Congress as paramount authority, he will indicate his views as to the proper means of collecting it under the law.

GEN. HANCOCK AND THE CONVENTION.

It is also understood that Gen. Hancock has declared, himself, that the power of the Constitutional Convention, under the laws, extends only to their preparation of a constitution and to legislate for the payment of its expenses. From this it is more than probable that any other legislation will not be sustained by the military authority in this District, as was recently done in the Third district by Gen. Meade in the case of the Relief bill.

On returning to the Convention the Committee made the following report, which, on motion, was received and read:

> "*To the Members and President of the Constitutional Convention:*
>
> Your Committee appointed to report what further action, if any, is necessary to secure the speedy collection of the tax levied under the ordinance passed Dec. 24, 1867, and to confer with the officers authorized to collect the same, and with the Major-General Commanding the Fifth Military District, beg leave to submit the following preliminary report:
>
> In compliance with the resolution adopted this day, your Committee called at the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer of State, but failed to find either of those officials in their office. From their clerks they learned that the Tax Collectors of this city had reported that but a small amount (some $30) had been collected, but as no reports from the Collectors were on file in the Auditor's office, the reasons alleged by the Collectors for their failure to collect the tax could not be ascertained to-day.
>
> Your Committee next visited Major-Gen. Hancock, and were informed by him that the failure to collect the special tax had been officially presented to him by the Auditor of State day before yesterday, that he had the subject under consideration, and would present his views in writing without unnecessary delay; and he recommended that no further action be taken until his reply to the communication of the Auditor of State be made, which your Committee were informed would cover this whole subject now under consideration.
>
> In compliance with the suggestion of Gen. Hancock, we respectfully recommend the Convention to allow the matter to remain *in statu quo* a reasonable time, in order to give the General-Commanding opportunity to act. Your Committee desire, however, to state that the General declined to inform them verbally what that action would be, but said expressly that he would communicate with them in writing.
>
> W. L. McMILLAN,
> M. VIDAL,
> J. H. INGRAHAM.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Judge H. C. Warmouth has been elected as candidate for Governor of Louisiana by the Republican Nominating Convention of this State by a vote of 45 against 42 for F. C. Dumas, (colored.) The latter was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, but declined, as he was a candidate for Governor only. Oscar J. Dunn, (colored,) a member of the City Council, was then nominated and elected to be placed on the ticket for that position.

Others were nominated as follows: T. W. Conway, for Superintendent of Education; Simeon Belden, for Attorney-General; Geo. M. Wickliffe, for Auditor, and Antoine Dubuclet, for Treasurer.

The New-Orleans *Tribune* (Radical colored organ) still continues to place at the head of its columns the name of Dumas for Governor, alleging as a reason that three votes were fraudulently interpolated and one wrongfully rejected for the purpose of effecting the nomination of Judge Warmouth.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Central Committee organized last night. The following officers were chosen: President, M. B. Brady, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. James Mann and Gabriel de Ferrett; Secretary, Col. Wm. Smallwood; Treasurer, R. Salmon, Esq. This evening an adjourned meeting will be held for the appointment of committees.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Orleans *Republican* (Radical) has changed hands, Dr. M. A. Southworth being announced as its editor and proprietor.

It is understood that Gen. Hancock in a few days will issue an important order upon the subject of the State finances, but it is believed that his action will only extend in keeping the action of the State civil government in motion.

Official reports from Marshall, Texas, state that in the late reported riot there, but one shot was fired over the heads of the audience. Richardson, the man who fired it, Perry, the Sheriff, and Adams his deputy, were arrested by the military, the two latter for aiding and abetting. They were all turned over to the civil authorities and released under bonds for trial at the next term of court.

Gen. Hancock will visit Austin and Galveston in a few days.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill—Gen. Grant Charged With the Execution of the Laws.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The following is the Reconstruction bill as passed by the House to-day:

That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas there are no civil State Governments republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal State Governments either by the Executive or the judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled an "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, is authorized to remove, at his discretion, by his order, from command, any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States Army, not below the rank of Colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the Army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several Provisional Governments within the said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said acts or of any act as authorizes the President to detail the military commanders to said military departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said Provisional Governments in said disorganized States, to oppose or to obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this act and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or willful neglect of any person to issue any order, or do any act required by this act or other of the acts to which this act is additional and supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act, or of either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding $5,000, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflicts or is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

In the Convention to-day the following was referred:

An ordinance to instruct the Legislature to establish a house of correction for juvenile offenders, to provide for their mental and moral training, the inmates to be taught all the branches of education taught in the State schools, and the various mechanical trades, the institution to be under the supervision and inspection of the Superintendent of Public Institutions. The following resolutions were also referred:

> That all marriage licenses heretofore issued, all deeds, bonds, mortgages and other instruments made and acknowledged before the proper officers since January, 1861, shall be valid and in full force.
>
> *Resolved*, That the dog tax, gun tax and poll tax are oppressive to the poor whites and freedmen.
>
> *Resolved*, That after the ratification of the Constitution, no property, except wearing apparel, shall be exempted from execution for debt.

The special order, an ordinance provides for the publication of the proceedings of the Convention in three Radical papers of the State, was taken up by sections, and the first section was referred to the Finance Committee.

The printers on the *Journal*, the official organ of the Convention, are on a strike, caused by non-payment.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Besides the introduction of resolutions which lie over, the election of J. Ashworth Randolph as Enrolling Clerk, and the appointment of twelve committees on the Constitution, nothing was done yesterday in the Convention of public interest.

Much of the time to-day was consumed on the special order—the appropriations for the relief of the people, which were finally referred.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Gov. Worth, to receive any communications he might desire to make. The rest of the time was taken up in discussion on the question of per diem. No conclusion was arrived at. The impression is that the per diem will be fixed at $8.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Convention to-day adopted a resolution requesting Gen. Canby to suspend the sales of property under execution for three months. Also inviting one of the Solicitors of the State to aid the Convention in preparing business.

A proposition to abolish the District Courts of the State was voted down on the ground that, under the Reconstruction acts, the duty of the Convention is simply to frame a constitution. The tone of the Convention was moderate. The Bill of Rights was submitted to-day. It is very conservative.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Convention spent the day in debating and adopting sections to the Bill of Rights.

A committee of four white members and one colored was appointed to wait on Gen. Grant to invite him to visit the Convention. One Conservative declined serving on the committee because a colored member was on it. This announcement was received with hisses from the negroes in the gallery.

The member was excused, and another Conservative appointed, who agreed to serve.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Convention to-day by a vote of 92 to 42, adopted the following:

> *Whereas*, The Reconstruction acts recognize the existence of a government within the limits of Georgia subject to the Military Commander of the District and the paramount authority of Congress under which certain officers hold office; and
>
> *Whereas*, The time for which said officials were elected as set forth in the laws allowed to operate within said limits has expired, and said officers hold only by reason of a failure to provide their successors; and,
>
> *Whereas*, A great many of said officials are hostile to and are assiduously using their influence against the restoration of Georgia to the Union, and by so doing are not only seriously retarding the work of reconstruction, but also materially affecting the prosperity of the State; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That the Convention do hereby request the Legislative Department of the Government of the United States to authorize this body to declare vacant the Chief Executive office of the State, and to fill the same; as well as to provide for the removal through the Chief Executive officer of the State, thus selected, to all persons who are hostile to reconstruction, and the filling of such vacancies by said Executive.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Convention, in justice to the friends of reconstruction, under the Reconstruction acts, do hereby request the Department aforesaid to relieve all such of existing disability, that they may be eligible to fill the vacancies thus created.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Convention do further request the modification of the test oath, so as to admit of all persons who have aided or abetted the late war against the United States, holding office therein; provided such persons heartily reject the past, and are earnestly attached to and determined to labor for the reunion of the State on the basis of the Reconstruction Acts.

Copies were ordered to be sent to the President, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

The Convention refused to have afternoon sessions or to limit speeches. Adjourned.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The delegates to the Reconstruction Convention met at the capitol yesterday. There was barely a quorum present. Temporary officers were chosen, all of whom were negroes.

Subsequently a permanent organization was effected, as follows:

Daniel Richards, President, and Christy White, Editor of the Florida *Times*, of Jacksonville, Secretary—both white men.

A negro was elected Assistant Secretary, and most of the subordinate officers are negroes.

The Texas Conservative Convention.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Conservative State Convention and the McMahon Convention met at Houston yesterday. They are reported in conference and will unite on a platform.

In the McMahon Convention resolutions were passed advocating a recognition of the settlement of the issues of the war by the arbitrament of the sword on a basis of the abrogation of the ideas caused by the war, and a recognition of civil rights and full equality and justice to all before the law. Declaring that it is the interest of all to reconstruct the State of Texas under the Reconstruction laws of Congress and favoring immediate political organizations for that purpose. Pledging to Gen. Hancock a faithful compliance with the obligations taken to the United States, and recognizing his declaration of the supremacy of civil law as a guaranty that the law and not partisan uses will be regarded; and declaring that they are pleased that the President has given this declaration his official approval.

The Mississippi Conservatives.

At the call of the State Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party a large number of gentlemen from various parts of Mississippi assembled at Jackson on the 15th instant, for organization. After full consultation it was agreed to coöperate with the National Democratic Party, and it was resolved:

> That the Military bills of Congress for the reconstruction of the so-called rebel States are unconstitutional and oppressive in all their particulars, and should be resisted by the unanimous voice of the people at the ballot box.
>
> That the nefarious design of the Republican Party in Congress, to place the white men of the Southern States under the governmental control of their late slaves and degrade the Caucasian race as the inferiors of the African negro, is a crime against the civilization of the age, which needs only to be mentioned to be scorned by all intelligent minds, and we therefore call upon the people of Mississippi to vindicate alike the superiority of their race over the negro, and their political power to maintain constitutional liberty.

Senator Wilson on the Election of President.

Senator Wilson, in an address before the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, in Washington on Monday night, recounted the services rendered to the country by Congress, and declared that its policy is to be the policy of the Republic under which we are to have peace and prosperity. In concluding his remarks he said:

> "The election of the coming Autumn is more important than the election of 1864. It is to settle the question whether the men who carried the country safely through the war shall rule it. Emancipation is a fixed fact. All the people have now the right to educate their children, hold property and vote. In God's name, gentlemen, you who have saved the country in the field vote as you fought, [loud applause,] and secure forever the rights for which you fought. The contest will be a hard one, the burdens of the war are still upon us, in the shape of heavy taxation; yet let us all remember that it came upon us because we were determined to save our country. It is the price of our liberties. True policy requires that the present property and people should not pay that debt. We have already paid $1,500,000,000. We are increasing at the rate of three per cent. per annum in property, and in forty-five or fifty years the debt can be paid, and not a single dollar come from the present people, or property—forty-five years hence the debt will be the merest trifle in the world. This generation has done enough—it has paid the debt in blood. Let us pay the interest and let the principal be paid by the growing wealth and prosperity of the country. God rules in the affairs of men; and next Fall, by His help, we will elect a President in favor of what we have won by the war, and elect him by the votes of at least thirty States of this Union. We don't expect to carry Maryland, Delaware or Kentucky. By the 4th of July next we will have very near all of the Senate, and it will be quite a lengthy time before we give it up; and if we are but true to ourselves will have in addition one hundred Representatives in the House. We have everything that is pure and holy, and a party that has never been surpassed for general intelligence, humanity and liberty. Press forward, then, gentlemen, in the cause of the right, and the history of our party will be as bright in the future as in the past—the brightest ever penned. Declare to the people our brilliant acts; they have sustained us in our day of trial and will continue to do so."

Restricting the Power of the Supreme Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do you know of any court that does not decide by a majority vote? Was there any court in this country or in England so organized, when our Constitution was adopted, that it could not pronounce a decision unless two-thirds of its members concurred in it? Certainly there was none; and this was a well-known fact in 1789, and it is still. The only exception is in cases of impeachment, where the judges also act as jurors.

When the question arose on the adoption of the Constitution, it was urged in support of it that the Government ought to consist of three independent branches: The Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary, and that neither of these ought to have the power to invade the province of the other, and that the proposed Constitution did, in fact, so organize the Government. You will find the argument by Madison, in the *Federalist*, Nos. 47–51.

If you accept these articles as showing some of the motives which led to the adoption of the Constitution, it is impossible to maintain that Congress has the right to diminish or to abate the powers of the Supreme Court. And if Congress had the power, would it be a wise thing to gain the present point by so grave a change in the organization of the government? Ten years hence it may be of service to us all to have a Court whose sworn duty it is to hold each department of the Government in its proper place. Bear in mind, the Court has no motive power; it cannot initiate measures; it acts principally as a pilot on board the ship of State; it heads no party: it makes no law. Its sole business is to declare the law and execute the justice of the State—that justice which is embodied in the laws and Constitution of the Republic.

In other countries a departure from the fundamental law may not be so important. With us, it loosens the bond of our more perfect Union.

J. E.

Great Fire at Oswego.

BURNING OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OSWEGO, OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTS: On the morning of the 10th inst., about 1 o'clock, a large fire occurred in our city, destroying the Grant Block. Our banking-house was situated on the corner, wherein we had one of your large Folding-door Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, and when the building fell in the safe was thrown down in the cellar, where it remained until noon.

Having time to remove our books and valuables, we did so, leaving only three or four papers in the safe, which we found upon opening to be in as good a state of preservation as when put in, except a slight discoloration of the papers from steam. The safe we will have removed to our new office and use again.

Yours, &c.,
J. D. W. CASE, Cashier.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The most reliable protection from fire now known. 30,000 have been sold and over 500 tested in accidental fires.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKER'S SAFES, Made with the new metal "Spiegel Eisen" and steel and iron combined. The strongest safes extant.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

The Laundry. COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL.) which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Hull's Family Soap. Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Baldness, Grayness and other imperfections of the hair will be regarded as inexcusable after a trial of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.
Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.—An unrivaled article, which imparts new life to the hair, and is the only product of vegetable matter known to contain stimulating, astringent and oleaginous qualities, making it the most nutritive and delicate hair dressing yet discovered. It positively restores gray hair to its original color, and is a certain remedy for weakness of the scalp resulting in baldness. Ask your druggists for CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

MARRIED.

GIRVIN—SAFFORD.—At Albany, on Monday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., Joseph H. Girvin to Anna C. Safford, both of Albany.

GIFFORD—CHILDS.—At Montreal, C. E., on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, by Rev. James B. Bonar, William B. Gifford, of New-York, to L. Sigourney Childs, youngest daughter of William S. Childs, of the former place.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, after a lingering illness, in the 75th year of her age, Ann, wife of the late Lieut. Charles Atkinson, R. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 23 Dominick-st.

BECK.—On Monday, Jan. 20, Daisy Stickney, youngest child of Charles C. J. and Phebe A. Beck, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 326 2d-av., corner of 19th-st.

BARTLETT.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, William A. Bartlett, son of Elizabeth R. and the late Dr. Lyman Bartlett.

The funeral services will take place at his mother's residence, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 11 A. M.

CARPENTER.—At his residence at Silva Hall, Fonda, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., T. D. Carpenter, Esq., aged 72 years, formerly of New-York City.

HASCALL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, Willie Fisk, son of Wm. S. and Myra B. F. Hascall, in the 6th year of his age.

The funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 113 East 27th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are affectionately invited to be present without further invitation.

HOPKINS.—At Carmel, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, John T. Hopkins, son of Solomon Hopkins, in his 42d year.

HAIGH.—In Fayetteville, N. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, Charles T. Haigh, in the 75th year of his age.

HUNTER.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, Jan. 20, Margaret, widow of the late John Hunter, formerly of 70th-st., Bloomingdale.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d-st., near 8th-av., this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

KELLY.—On Monday, Jan. 20, of consumption, William T. Kelly, printer, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, in 12th-st., near 6th-av., South Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KILLIN.—On Monday evening, Jan. 20, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Hugh and Hannah Killin.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1 1st-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

McKEAGUE.—Sarah Jane Anderson, wife of James McKeague, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Also members of Benevolent Lodge No. 28, of F. & A. M.

MEAD.—At Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 19, Joseph Mead, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, in Lewisboro', on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

QUIMBY.—On Monday, Jan. 20, Valentine Mott, only son of Dr. J. N. and Ellen S. Quimby, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Erie-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

QUIMBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, Jennie Louise, eldest daughter of David S. and M. Louise Quimby, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her grand-parents, Geo. E. Archer and David S. Quimby, Esqs., are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 238 Schermerhorn-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TERHUNE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, Henry, son of R. P. and S. E. Terhune, aged 5 years and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the First Reformed Church of this place.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 22, at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. J. PLUMB, MICHAEL HALLORAN, Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the above Club will be held at headquarters, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUNTER, President.

NOAH McDONALD, Secretary.

NIAGARA FALLS.

A Grand Catastrophe Said to be Approaching—An Early Breaking-down of the Horse-shoe Ledge Predicted.

From the Buffalo Express.

The interesting question of geological and commercial importance, as to what period of time is likely to be consumed by the Falls of Niagara in wearing their way up the bed of Niagara River, past Tonawanda and Black Rock, until they become at Buffalo the Falls of Lake Erie, has been raised anew of late by some remarkable signs observed in the rapids above the Horse-shoe Fall, which are thought to forebode an early downfall of the rocks forming that magnificent cataract. If the limestone ledge, over which the river now falls, is, as is supposed, in course of being undermined by a subterranean stream, breaking through as far back as nearly half a mile, of course the consequences, inevitable and liable to ensue at any moment, must be an immense breaking-away of the face of the cataract, changing its whole form and appearance—perhaps converting the perpendicular fall into a shooting rapid, down a steep decline.

Some observers at the Falls anticipate this grand catastrophe at an early day. In confirmation of these opinions, we find it stated in the Hamilton (Ontario) *Times*, that within a few weeks past, "Dr. J. N. Osborne, at Chippewa, has noted a marked and constant change in the motion of the rapids at the point indicated, and it is also reported that indications are discovered of the pouring of a subterranean stream into the gulf below the falls, which the absence of the mist, it is thought, would reveal beyond a doubt." The same paper remarks that a gentleman from the Falls, with whom it has conversed, fully believes that the days of the Great Horse-shoe are numbered.

If it be the fact that this grand cataclysm is soon to occur, geologists will only be able to account for it by the supposition of a great fracture or fissure in the southward dipping bed of limestone over the outcropping edge of which the river falls. Prof. Hall's elaborate survey of the geology of the Niagara River region, made in 1842, showed that at the present site of the Falls, sheets of hard limestone rock, of the formation known as the Niagara limestone, cover the surface of the country and form the edge of the cataract to the depth of between eighty and ninety feet. Under this, extending to the foot of the fall, are the shaly layers of the same formation. All these strata slope downward, against the current of the river, at the rate of about twenty-five feet to the mile, and in the rapids above the fall the uppermost layers of the Niagara limestone succeed one stratum above another, till about 80 feet more is added to the thickness of the formation, when all disappear beneath the outer-cropping edges of the next series above, which is that of the shales and marls of the Onondaga salt group. We see, therefore, that both above and below the hard limestone, there are soft shale formations, easily to be cut by a rapid current; but the lower of these shale beds can only be reached, and the limestone undermined, by a fracture of the limestone itself. It is very possible that such a fissure exists at the point where the changed motion of the rapids has been observed, and that through it the river has found its way to the underlying shales and cut a subterranean passage. Should the undermined ledge of the Horse-Shoe give way, the Falls will, perhaps, recede at one step a greater distance than they have been borne back by the wearing of two or three centuries. Sir Wm. Lyell estimates the average recession in recent periods to have been about a foot a year. It is certain that a considerable change in the situation of the Falls have taken place since Father Hennepin rudely sketched his view in 1678; for in that sketch we have exhibited a third fall, from the Canadian side toward the east, across the line of the main fall, and caused by a great rock that turned the divided current in this direction. In 1750 this feature had already disappeared, when Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, visited the place.

It is probable that the rate of recession, since the water of Niagara River first began to cut out the gorge above Lewiston, has varied greatly at different periods, as the formation of the river bed has varied. From the present site of the Falls, the strata above described gradually rise toward Lake Ontario to higher levels, till along the great terrace the capping is of the lower twenty feet of the Niagara limestone, below which the shaly strata form the next eighty feet of the steep slope; next appears a succession of calcareous layers, shales and sandstones, belonging successively to the Clinton and Medina formations. Through these piles of strata the river has worked its way back, receding probably most rapidly where, as in the present position, the lower portion of the cutting was composed of soft beds, which being hollowed out let down the harder strata above, and less rapidly where the strata near the base were hard sandstones.

It was the opinion of Prof. Hall, in his report, that the effect of continued recession must be to gradually diminish the height of the Falls, both by the rising of the bed of the river at their base and by the slope of the massive limestone to a lower level. The thin-bedded limestone above being swept off, the succeeding shales and marls of the Onondaga group must immediately follow, and the Falls, he thought, may become almost stationary, when their base is at the base of the massive sandstone, and their upper line is, as now, over its upper edge. This Prof. Hall thought likely to be the case, after a further recession of about two miles, and the height of the fall must then be reduced to about eighty feet. In 1818 and in 1828 great fragments of rock fell at the Falls, with a concussion which shook the whole country around as by an earthquake. If our citizens are presently awakened some morning by a shock which starts them from their beds, they may know, if they have read the *Express*, that Horse-shoe Fall has become a memory of the past.

The Attempted Murder at Ferry Point, Va.—Confession of the Accused Negro Woman.

We have already stated that on the morning of the 11th inst. a negro woman employed as a washerwoman, went to the house of Mr. Winninger, at Ferry Point, near Norfolk, and in his absence assaulted his wife, Mrs. Fanny Winninger, with a hatchet, leaving her for dead, and then robbed the house. The woman was afterward arrested and a portion of the stolen money recovered—some $500 in all—although more than $1,000 was stolen, besides a gold watch and valuable papers. Mrs. Winninger may possibly recover, but her wounds are very severe. The Norfolk *Day Book* of Friday gives the following details of the crime:

"We accompanied the detectives to the county jail yesterday afternoon for the purpose of questioning Sarah Jefferson, *alias* Capps, the principal actor in the Ferry Point tragedy. Before she commenced to relate anything that had happened, we asked her several questions, and endeavored to discover where the plot originated, but could not receive any satisfaction. The following is her statement of everything that transpired: 'I carried the clothes over to her on Saturday, and while up stairs, Miss Fannie said she wanted me to carry some things to her mother, Mrs. Hewitt. I went up stairs and got the bottles and cleaned them; we then went down stairs, and after a while Miss Fannie went up stairs again. I took the ax and followed her, and hid it in my clothes. She had a lamp and pitcher in her hand; when she got in her room she laid them down. Sarah Thoroughgood came up a little while after, and went into the room where the men sleep. Before Sarah or I went up, Miss Fannie had been up stairs long enough to make up her bed. I went into the room and said: 'Miss Fannie, mother told me to ask you to give her some socks for the children, a pair that Willie or Tommie had worn out.' She went to the bureau and got them out and gave them to me. She then went to the basket, and while stooping over the clothes, I struck her with the eye of the ax; she fell between the chair and the bed, and raised her head and said, 'Sarah, don't kill me.' I struck her again, and she raised up and tried to fend herself by putting her hands over her head. She caught hold of the handle of the ax, and I snatched it away and hit her over the hands with the helve, and struck her again. She fell down, and I said, 'Miss Fannie, please ma'am, come here and lay down on the bed.' She did not say anything, and I picked her up and put her on the bed. Sarah then came in; we got some money out the wardrobe and went down stairs; when we came back the door was locked; we broke it open, and I went in and found Miss Fannie lying on the bed with a pistol in her hand; she said, 'mind Sarah, it has got a ball in it;' I went up to her, took it out of her hand, carried it into another room and hid it; came back and struck Miss Fannie with the ax; she rolled off the bed and we wrapped her up in blankets; I hit her with the handle of the axe when she fell off the bed, because something told me not to do any other way; we took all the money out of the wardrobe, some of which Sarah said was secesh, and threw it on top; we took the money down stairs in the kitchen and divided it; you have got what I had; I don't know anything about the other; I washed the ax with some warm water which was on the stove, and with a towel; there was no hatchet used, it was an ax; I then carried the milk and things home; that was all.

The following are answers to other questions: Knew there was money in the wardrobe, because she had payed me out of it; ma and pa don't know nothing about it; nobody but Sarah and myself knows about it; Sarah was in the men's room when I struck her first; Miss Fannie was a good woman, and I don't know why I done it; some one has been conjuring me; I threw up a black snake some time ago, and have felt bad ever since; somebody fixed it so as to make the white people down on ma and pa, as they could not get any work; I feel that God has pardoned me for what I have done; I know I have been converted; did not want to kill Miss Fannie, but did it because I wanted money; I was going to get married and Miss Fannie had promised me something."

Death of Hon. John H. Campbell.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Jan. 20.

Hon. John H. Campbell, a well-known citizen of the Thirteenth Ward, died yesterday at his residence, northwest corner of Sixth and Vine streets. Mr. Campbell was a member of the Bar, and for many years he was identified with the old Districts of Spring Garden and Northern Liberties; and after the consolidation of the city in 1854, with the Thirteenth Ward. He represented Spring Garden and the Northern Liberties (which then formed the old Third Congressional District) in Congress from 1845 to 1847. He declined a renomination for the office, although his course had been most acceptable to his constituents, and he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. For many years he was the Solicitor of the Bank of Penn Township. He enjoyed a large private practice, which was principally in the line of real estate cases. He was a gentleman of unblemished integrity, and a [illegible] citizen. He was in the [illegible] year of his age at the time of his death.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Alpine Club had better look to their laurels. M. Dollfus Ausset has determined to erect a chalet on the summit of Mount Blanc and establish therein a meteorological observatory, which will therefore be placed at an altitude of 4,800 metres above the ordinary level of the earth. Two guides, paid and supported by M. Ausset, will spend the summer in this glacial habitation for the purpose of making meteorological observations. During a period of twelve months three guides were kept at the expense of this savant in a chalet on the Col de St. Theodule at an altitude of 3,300 metres—that is, at 2,060 or 3,000 feet above the shaven crowns of the monks of St. Bernard. The value of the meteorological observations made by these men has induced M. Ausset to make a fresh experiment.

The science of puffing is becoming one of universal acquirement. C. S. Leonhardt, of Konigsberg, has just sent a case of his aromatic cheese to the Second Chamber, with a petition—namely, that the House will subject his cheese to an examination, and then declare its opinion whether his cheese is not able to compete with all other cheeses in the world. The absurdity of the thing is, that the forms of the House require that a member should be appointed to report on this as on every other petition. There is probably not a newspaper in Germany in which M. Leonhardt's cheeses will not be mentioned, and the advertisement will be a gratuitous one.

The Turkish Government, it is said, contemplates an extensive reform of the prison system throughout the empire. The work will be commenced in the prisons of the capital, which certainly afford room for improvement in every particular. The Minister of Police, Ismail Pasha, has lately given his attention to the system of separate confinement adopted in the Mazas prison at Paris, and also to that in force in the Clerkenwell House of Correction in London. Henceforth, in accordance with the proposed new arrangement, the prisoners will be classified in four categories. The two systems, we believe, will be tried in a new jail to be erected near the Seven Towers.

A new system of paving foot-paths has been tried in Paris on the Boulevard de la Chapelle, where iron frames, measuring three feet square, have been laid, into which, by means of holes bored in the frame, are encased blocks of poplar, forming a capital pavement, the wood of the poplar having been selected instead of oak. The latter, from its nonabsorbing qualities, was found objectionable. The system presents a pleasing effect to the eye, and appears to succeed. On each side of the foot-paths are small conduits, by which rainwater is at once drained off into the side sewer.

The idea of erecting a statue to Voltaire, started by the *Siècle*, has proved a success. The list of subscribers already amounts to 202,500. The committee, consisting of MM. Michelet, Gorbon, Barye, Pelletan, Legouve, Daubigny, and Havin, held its first meeting on Jan. 22. The majority voted for a reproduction of Houdon's *chef d'œuvre* on a larger scale than the original statue. The sub-committee have undertaken to direct the execution of the work, and to demand from Government a suitable site where it may be erected.

The various companies that have stations in London run over 4,264¾ miles of rail. The Northwestern extends to 1,383; the Great Eastern to 709½; the Southwestern to 503; the Great Northern to 437; the Great Western to 419¾; the Brighton and South Coast to 336; the Southeastern to 330; the London, Chatham and Dover to 136; the Tilbury and Southend to 45; the North London to 11, and the Metropolitan to 4½.

A paper in *Cassell's Magazine* indicates a strange analogy between the age of men and the age of ships. Many perish almost at their birth—during the last eight years no less than 1,135 newly-built ships having been wrecked on their first voyages, while others, bearing as it were a charmed life, survive to ninety or a hundred years—there being four on Lloyd's list that are more than one hundred years old.

It appears that the American Gattling gun will be very generally introduced into European armies. According to the *Augsburg Gazette*, the agents, Broadwell & Co., in Carlsuhe, have received orders for 1,000 of these murderous engines. Of these 400 are for France and 200 for Russia, while Austria, Italy, Belgium and Holland are contented with 100 each.

Parisian antiquarians, who of late years spend most of their leisure in groaning over the ravages committed by the pickaxes of the city workmen, are immensely consoled to learn that the municipal council has decreed the restoration of the ancient tower of Jean Sans Peur, the great Duke of Burgundy. The tower, like that of St. Jacques, Rue de Rivoli, is to be surrounded by a square.

The *Journal de Savoie* of Chambéry staets that the quantity of snow which has recently fallen in the Alps has led to the precipitate descent of several avalanches on the Petit Saint Bernard road. One of them overwhelmed two men, who were dug out dead.

Two aides-de-camp and the Private Secretary of the Emperor Napoleon are constant attendants at the debates on the Army Bill, a summary of the discussion being every evening laid before His Majesty.

A new Sclavonic Congress has been summoned to meet at St. Petersburgh, Jan. 17. This time it is to be an assembly of doctors and natural philosophers, the programme including every nation and creed.

The death is announced of Maria, Countess of Harrington, formerly Miss Foote the actress. The deceased lady was aged 70 years, and her first appearance on the stage was at the early age of 12.

The Empress Charlotte has renounced all her rights as widow of the Emperor Maximilian, and merely preserves her private fortune, estimated at £560,000 sterling.

Portugal is about to reduce her army by one-third, and will retain no more than 10,000 men under arms. The surplus of the present contingent will pass into the reserve.

The severe weather in France is driving the wolves from their retreats in the forests into the villages; several have recently been shot.

GENERAL ITEMS.

George Graves, the one of the attacking party of six who was most injured in the *melée* at the Massachusetts Agricultural College the other night, is still in a very critical condition, and there is but a small chance of his recovery. The others will get well, but will carry their dishonorable scars to their graves. President Clark, it is said, fully indorses the course pursued by young Brown, the intended victim, and in reward of his bravery has presented him a scholarship, the annual income of which is $204.

The heirs of the late John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, have begun suit in Chicago for the recovery of $100,000 worth of real estate in that city, which was owned by Washington at the time he was shot in Virginia in 1861. A Chicago lawyer made his way through the lines, and finding the Washington heirs, represented that the estate would be confiscated if it remained in their name, and had it deeded to him for safety. He has since refused to restore it—hence the suit.

The Santa Fé Bar, at a meeting Dec. 31, adopted a series of resolutions in relation to the murder of Hon. John P. Slough, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico, and declaring that in his death the Territory has lost a worthy and enterprising citizen, and the General Government an energetic, faithful and incorruptible officer, whose sole aim, officially, was to see the laws faithfully executed, without fear, favor or affection.

T. C. Maxwell & Brothers, of Geneva, have subscribed $10,000 toward the fund of $50,000 for the Elmira College, needful to be raised before the college can secure the benefit of the grant of $25,000 from the State. By this addition the property and endowment of the College is increased to $175,000.

The Geneva *Courier* says that in a large field on the east side of Seneca Lake, great numbers of small balls or bunches of snow are scattered about, each with a hole through it, like a muff. They vary in size, being from three to ten inches in diameter.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 22d inst. (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 5.
CHAS. P. GILFIN, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21—3 P. M.

	Bid.	ask'd.		Bid.	ask'd.
Registered '81	110¾	110⅞	10-40 Coupon	102⅞	103
Coupon, 1881	110⅞	110¾	Gold	139½	139⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅜	106½	June, 7.30	106	106¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅛	110¼	July, 7.30	106	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅜	107½	May, comp'ds. '65	117¾	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅜	108½	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	106	106⅛	Sept., comp'ds '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67	106⅛	106¼	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg	102⅝	103	U. S. 3 ⅌ c. Cer.	100½	100⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 21, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $4 90 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 30 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.
CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN) ....$1,200,000.
Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 111 Broadway; or
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

ALL CLASSES OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
NOT DEALT IN AT THE REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE BOARDS, RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND ARE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened at the Tenth National Bank, No. 25 Broad-st., on the 27th day of January, 1868.
Copies of the charter may be obtained at the office of CHAMBERS & RICH, No. 41 Pine-st., and at the bank.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.
The transfer books will be closed WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 13TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER,	ALEX. BONNELL,
LEVI APGAR,	FREDERICK MEAD,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
GEORGE W. SAVAGE,	HORACE K. THURBER,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,	R. CORNELL WHITE,
JOHN F. PUPKE,	ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	ALLAN HAY,
EDGAR PINCHOT,	CHARLES E. BEEBE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	ROBT. MCLOUGHLIN,
CHANCEL'R H. BROOKS,	JAMES FLANAGAN,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	JAMES WALLACE,
S. S. CHAMBERLIN,	THOS. M. WHEELER,
CHARLES SPEAR,	WILLIAM M. GILES,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,	ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
JOHN MORRIS WHITE,	CHAS. B. RICHARD,
T. C. KIMBALL.	

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.	

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at their banking house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM SMITH,	JOHN A. MERRITT,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,	ELISHA BROOKS,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	HENRY WEIL,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	JAMES D. FITCH,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,	JOHN KERR,
JOHN H. CONTOIT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.
H. W. BLODGETT,
President C. and M. R. Co.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY,
Jan. 20, 1868.
AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 28 inst., from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock P. M. By order,
H. N. MASON, Secretary.

$7,500 WANTED—NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.—A first mortgage, three years to run, on property 10 miles from New-York, in Westchester County, worth more than double the amount for sale; buildings insured for full term and amount of mortgage; title perfect; sufficient discount will be made to make the investment pay 9 per cent. if taken at once. Apply this day to MORRILL & RAMSAY, Loan Agents, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 12.

CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company are requested to call on MORAN BROTHERS, No. 22 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$336,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.
JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,
No 1 Montgomery-street
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 166 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
(free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1868	509,684 89
NET SURPLUS	279,160 15

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
A semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31. ult., as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Prest. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—CATHERINE CONNOR AND HER two children; Mary, aged 11, and Catherine, 4 years; any information can be sent to No. 63 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANSON'S
SELF-ACTING PRESSURE PUMPS.
For raising water to the upper stories of buildings where the City pressure is not sufficient. The subscriber has great pleasure in announcing to the public that he has made great improvements on the above pump, which for durability and excellence far surpass any of his former efforts.
These pumps are useful for the upper stories of tenement-houses.
Repairs promptly attended to. Hanson's patent Hydraulic Rams, celebrated for their many superior qualities.
THOMAS HANSON,
No. 291 Pearl-st., near Beekman, New-York.

THIRD AMERICAN
NATIONAL SHOOTING FESTIVAL.
(From June 27 to July 6, 1868.)
The "OFFICIAL GAZETTE" of the Third American National Shooting Festival will be issued in a series of twenty numbers, to begin in the month of February. Advertisements will be taken by the firm of LOWENHERZ & CO., No. 1 Tryon-row, New-York; subscriptions will be received by M. MORGENTHALL, Esq., No. 88 4th-av.
Price of the whole series, $1 50; single copies, 10 cents. To clubs and military organizations a proportionate reduction will be allowed.
THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.
NEW-YORK, January, 1868.

RUBBER HOUSES!
The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated
"NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS."
Orders should be addressed to
JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by CARLE & STRONG, JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, and S. NEWBY.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

USE A. STAFFORD'S NEW PATENT Brass Key Tag, for hotels, steamboats, &c., to prevent parties carrying away the keys. Send for sample and circular. N. STAFFORD, No. 66 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECtacles and Eye Glasses at the Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway. H. W. HUNTER.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26, 1867.
Notice is hereby given, that the following described property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:
All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranch, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, &c., Equipments, as follows:
5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
8,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
32,090 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
30 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.
The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:
2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.
Sale will commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
MALAGA RAISINS—2,000 packages slightly stained.
CURRANTS—25 barrels currants.
GRAPES—126 barrels Almeria grapes.
SEEDLESS RAISINS—100 trails seedless raisins.
MALAGA LEMONS—135 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.
DATES—150 boxes prime dates.
SULTANA RAISINS—500 drums Sultana raisins, slightly stained.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
A fine collection of Ancient and Modern Oil-paintings, by celebrated American and European artists. They are now on exhibition free as above till sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Fredenburg, all the stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway.
Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.
Terms cash on the day of sale.
Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

58TH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
40,000 TONS OF COAL,
from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, New-Jersey, during the month of February, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 24,
at 7 o'clock.
PRIVATE LIBRARY.
STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS AND MEDICAL BOOKS.
Catalogue of a private library of miscellaneous books in the various departments: History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, &c., &c.; also a large number of medical books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, 27 and 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.
Catalogue of an exceedingly valuable and choice collection of Books, comprising select editions of standard works in every department of literature; many splendidly illustrated works on architecture; many choice books in the French language; also, a large assortment of Shakespeariana, including many valuable editions of Shakespeare, criticisms upon his works, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22d, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 18 East 14th-st.:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY MEEKS & BOUDOINE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—Consisting of Axminster, Brussels and ingrain carpets; covered rosewood suites, in figured damask; covered rosewood suites, in green figured brocatelle, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood seven-octave (made by HAINES BROS.) piano, stool in plush, piano cover, &c.; crimson and gold figured satin window curtains, gas fixtures, &c.; mahogany bedstead, hair mattrasses, feather mattrasses, bolsters, pillows; mahogany sofa bedstead in hair cloth; oak sideboard, black walnut dining table, oak dining chairs, mirrors, &c.
Also, several very fine oil paintings by celebrated artists, embracing various subjects, together with other furniture more fully enumerated in catalogue.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DESIRABLE LOTS ON 6TH-AV., 50TH AND 51ST STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Lewis Curtis, Executor of J. D. Beers, deceased:
6TH-AV., N. E. COR. 50TH-ST.—3 Lots, 25x100 feet 5 inches, and 1 lot 34.0¾x100 feet 5 inches.
6TH-AV., N. W. COR. 51ST-ST.—3 lots and 1 gore; each 25x100 feet.
WEST 51ST-ST.—2 lots, south side, 25 feet east of 6th-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches, and 1 lot, 37.3¾x100.5 feet.
Terms at sale.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, by order of the executrix of Samuel Nicholl, deceased, the valuable three-story and basement, brick front, dwelling-house on the southerly side of West 10th, formerly Amos-st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverly-place, and known as No. 136 West 10th-st., and the stable adjoining the same, together with the lot of ground on which the same are erected, containing 39 feet 2 inches wide in front, and 42 feet 10 inches in the rear and about 97 feet deep. For maps and further particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer—Office No. 14 Pine-st.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, PARK PHAETON, &c.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, at the mansion house, northeast corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av.: Rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood etageres, marble-top centre-tables, mahogany extension table, black walnut dining-room chairs, oak marble-top buffet; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, iron safe, park phaeton, haycutter; and also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE LOTS ON AVENUE A AND 43RD-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
AVENUE A—2 lots on the southwest corner of 73d-st., together 51x99.
EAST 43D-ST.—7 lots on the north side, 121 feet 1 inch west of 2d-av., each 20x100 feet 5 inches.
Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

W. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE.—CLOTHING, CLOTHS, cassimeres, &c., will be sold at public auction, at the salesrooms of WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-st., New-York City, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.: Clothing, cloths, cassimeres, &c., which have come into my possession as Assignee of Julius Schick.
MEIER WEINSCHENK, Assignee.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 395 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the U. S. Engineer Office at Fort Hamilton, L. I., N. Y., Two Oxen, for account of the United States Government. Terms cash.
The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engs. and Brev Major-Gen. U. S. A.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—AN ASSORTMENT of sleighs and bells selling out at greatly reduced prices to close out our stock; 25 second-hand carriages.
HARRIS, 4th-st. and Broadway.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. A. B. EARLE, THE EMINENTLY qualified Evangelist, will commence his meetings in the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE'S,) THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to be continued until 9 P. M.; and on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of succeeding days. The public are cordially invited.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY a lady of refinement and wealth. This advertisement emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be ascertained by corresponding with F. R., Station G.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE.
[illegible], four-story brown stone house and lot in fee, $30,000.
[illegible] in East 18th-st., near 2d-av., $27,500.
[illegible] in East 29th-st., near 5th-av., $45,000.
[illegible] in East 20th-st., near 2d-av., $17,000.
[illegible] in West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., [illegible]
[illegible] in East 38th-st., near Park-av., $75,000.
[illegible] in West 38th-st., near 5th-av., $60,000.
[illegible] in West 39th-st., near 5th-av., $70,000.
[illegible]
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY VALUABLE PROPerty corner of [illegible] and [illegible], a large country-house [illegible] all modern improvements, stables and coach-house, superior hennery, gardens, flowers, fancy evergreen and rare shade and fruit trees, &c.; dimensions, 98 feet on 86th-st., running along and fronting on 1st-av. 204½ feet to 85th-st., with front on the same of 98 feet; a desirable investment. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A JOURNEAY, NO. 1 Pine-st.
W. 51st-st., bet. 5th & 6th avs. 4-story h.-s. b.-s. $18,000
42d-st., bet. 5th & 6th avs., 3-story h.-s. b.-s. 13,000
36th-st., bet. 5th & 6th avs., 3-story h.-s. b.-s. 15,000
E. 19th-st. near Irving-place, 3-story h.-s. b.-s. 25,000
And a large number of other houses desirably located.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick houses on 47th-st., near 3d-av.; finished in the best manner; one bakery, one grocery and three double houses, all paying large percentage. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

FOR SALE—THE STORE NO. 112 WALL-ST. Apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or to BOONEN GRAVES & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 WEST 32d-st., in perfect order; early possession. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE NORTH-EAST CORNER 5th-av. and 14th-st.; of extra width and depth, substantially improved for hotel or business purposes; can be had for short or long term of lease; possession immediately. For permit and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permits. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES ON 47TH-ST., NEAR 3d-av., floors of four and six rooms; Croton, gas, stationary washtubs, &c.; rent $21 to $30. Also floors of four rooms on 3d-av., near 116th-st.; rent $15.
LOPER & DAVIS,
36th-st., corner 1st-av.

TO LET—NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND—Handsomely furnished house, with five acres; choice garden; fruit in abundance; five minutes' walk from landing. Permits of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE EXTRA-WIDE building on northeast corner Mercer-st. and Washington-place, adjoining the New-York Hotel; suitable for the book or music trade. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365, 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER of 12th-st.—To lease the entire upper part, art gallery, &c. Spacious entrance.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY stone-front store No. 69 Bowery, near Canal-st. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, No. 77 Bowery.

DESK-ROOM TO LET.—APPLY TO WEYMAN & CLARK, No. 302 Broadway.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NOT BELOW THE line of Flatbush-av., by a responsible tenant, (possession from 15th April to 1st May,) a three-story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Address E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.
2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.
4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.
5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.
6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church
2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.
4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street or James-slip, and Oliver-street, Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.
5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT. }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1868.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N15law6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.
Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n.20-1aw6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE STAND FOR SALE.
One of the oldest and best hardware stands on the Hudson River. If not sold by Feb. 1, will be rented for a term of years. Possession May 1.
ALSO,
One of the finest suburban residences in the same city; house of brick, 36x40, with new attachments, carriage-house and barn; grounds over 200 feet front, and covering an area of about two acres, under a high state of cultivation, with vines, trees, vegetable garden, &c.
Inquire of FELLOWS & CO.,
No. 17 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—WANTED, an engagement as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in New-York. Trade already established in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; references given. Address D., *Daily Wisconsin* Office, Milwaukee, Wis.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1868.
THE TIME FOR RECEIVING AND opening proposals for building and erecting at Bissell's Point two high-service and two low-service pumping engines, is extended until 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.
By order of the Board.
ALEX. CROZIER,
Vice-President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON AN EAST BROADWAY CAR, OR between *Herald* office and Stevens House, a WALLET containing a note drawn by Thos. S. Balch to his own order. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to J. W. MARTIN, Belmont Hotel.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY A. L. KATZ FOR $834 32, dated Jan. 9, 1868, for 2 months. The public are cautioned against negotiating the above note, as the payment has been stopped.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 28 Pine-st.,
have for sale, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

Bergen Point, cottage, 7 rooms, 4 lots	[illegible]
Cranford, cottage, 7 rooms, 5 lots	[illegible]
Cranford, cottage, 5 rooms, 3 lots	[illegible]
Cranford, cottage, 7 rooms, 5 lots	[illegible]
Westfield, house, 7 rooms, (large,) 15 acres	[illegible]
Scotch Plains, house, 5 rooms, barn, 14 acres	[illegible]
Plainfield, house, 9 rooms, 12 acres	[illegible]
Newmarket, house, 9 rooms, 1 acre	[illegible]
Newmarket, house, 9 rooms, 1 acre	[illegible]
Newmarket, house, 8 rooms, 1 acre	3,500
Somerville, house, 7 rooms, 3 acres	3,500
[illegible]house, house, 5 rooms, barn, 17 acres	3,000

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.
If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
SAM'L A. HAYT,
LEWIS H. WHITE,
FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867. Executors.

COUNTRY SEATS.—MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, *Evening Post* building, No. 55 Liberty-st., respectfully inform owners of country property that they continue to make country seats, villa sites and cottages a speciality in their business, and invite all having property to sell or to rent to place it on their books immediately, as they are about publishing their Spring list. Two of our firm residing on the Hudson River, gives us peculiar advantages in offering property at Tarrytown, Yonkers, &c. We pay particular attention to renting furnished country houses for the Summer.

FARM FOR SALE.—120 ACRES CHOICE land in Westchester County, five miles east of Peekskill, overlooking Lake Mohegan, and three-quarters of a mile from the village of Shrub Oak; one of the best grass farms in the county; two good apple orchards, and over 200 choice pear and other fruit trees; good house and outbuildings. This is a good chance for any one wishing to go in the milk business. Cheese factory 1¼ miles from the farm. For particulars apply to J. L. GODLEY, No. 89 Warren-st. Will exchange for Brooklyn property. Price of farm, stock, grain, &c., $15,000.

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, with all modern improvements, farmhouse, barns, graphouse, greenhouse and icehouse filled, with all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse on the premises.

TO GENTLEMEN AND PRACTICAL FARMERS—Genesee Valley.—A large and valuable farm for sale, two miles from railroad station, adjoining the late Gen. Wadsworth's; 560 acres wheat, clover land and meadow, except 40 acres woodland; mansion, barns and outbuildings large and commodious; cottage residence and five smaller houses on the property; climate healthful; on the whole one of the most desirable farms in the State. For price and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT ONE hour from New-York, a most elegant country seat, situated on high ground, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson; comprises about 50 acres; mansion very costly and elegant, about 50 feet square; outbuildings complete and commodious; price, with 50 acres, $140,000, or with 25 acres $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTEEN HUNdred (1700) acres of first rate oak, hickory and cotton land, in a fine state of cultivation, 33 fine mules, 20 head of fine cattle, 60 hogs, cotton seed out of 260 bales of cotton. The buildings all in good condition. The whole is offered for $20,000 cash. For further particulars address J. M. COOPER, Albany, Ga.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AT RICHMOND, COUNTY seat of Staten Island, with 14 lots of ground, with large stable; house contains some 15 rooms, with large hall and dining-room; desirable location for first-class house; will be sold at a bargain. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT ON LINE OF Northern Railroad—Productive farm, 200 acres; can be cut up to advantage; price $40,000; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 113 1-2 7TH-AV., BETWEEN 18TH and 19th sts., first floor, front room; a respectable young woman desires a situation as first-class chambermaid in a private family; one year's reference from her last situation.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for gentleman, wife, little girl 5 years old, and wet nurse; two rooms in house with modern improvements; good references and prompt pay. Address, with moderate terms, M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms in a private family on the north side of 23d-st., near Madison-square, convenient to hotels and club-houses. Address J. H. F., Box No. 86, Station A.

NO. 20 WAVERLEY-PLACE—SECOND and third floors, each four rooms, closets, bath, &c., to let, with good table, to responsible and permanent parties upon reasonable terms.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a second floor, furnished; a first-class house in every particular; single gentlemen preferred. No. 112 East 11th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WELL furnished to let to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 38 WEST 14TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished large and small rooms to rent, without board, to gentlemen only. Apply to Miss LOTT.

SUITES OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor, with board, at No. 34 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 28 East [illegible]-st., a few doors from Madison-av.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO LET, with board, at No. 38 West 22d-st. Also a single room.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 30 East 13th-st. to single gentlemen; references required.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom to let.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR against EMELINE MEREY, Eliza Altenhain, John Sedgwick, assignee of Eliza Altenhain in bankruptcy, Eliza C. Hill and Charles F. Hill, her husband, Waldo Hutchins, Charles H. Bertrand, Ludwig Sachs, Jacob Barge, Jr., Elizabeth Van Santon and Joseph Mason.—Summons for relief.—To the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Nov. 21, 1867.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Take notice that the complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Nov. 25.
ja8-law6wW* HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DRY GOODS

FURNITURE, CARPETS.
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
CARPETS AND FURNITURE
FOR THE NEXT TWO MONTHS.
of the largest stock of the kind ever thrown on the market, of
OVER $1,000,000 WORTH,
regardless of cost or price, at
NOS. 486 AND 488 8TH-AV.,
and around the corner,
NOS. 267, 269, 271 35TH-ST.
THE LARGEST WAREROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES.
H. O'FARRELL.

COVERING FOR THE FEET.
LADIES' WINTER BOOTS,
$3, $3 50 and $4.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Great clearing out sale of carpets, oil-cloths, &c., at a great sacrifice.
D. KELLY & CO.,
corner 25th-st. and 8th-av.
Lease and fixtures for sale.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.—Misses' Sweeds, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1 25; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gauntlets, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Merino underwear at cost.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new).....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. —

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

SIDON.....Jan. 8
TRIPOLI.....Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15

Cabin passage, $100, currency.

Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY..Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax).....MONDAY.....Jan. 27
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY..Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY..Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) MONDAY..Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY..Feb. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....165

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $83.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ —UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.

From Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 25
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Feb. 1

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading issued to all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY FRIDAY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Jan. 24.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the

FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,

METIS AND DORIS,

which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOOK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.

The Trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—350 MANTELS ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. CADY BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALONZO TREADWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OLIVER W. DODGE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, County of New-York, Southern District of New-York, United States, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham W. Leggett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

E. MOORE, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 37 Wall-st.

ja22-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. VALENTINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John H. Valentine, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of said District Court, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And notice is further given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 4th day of January, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

JOHN A. FOSTER, Attorney for Petitioner.

ja8-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILO T. RUGGLES, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Philo T. Ruggles, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1868.

ja8-law3wW*

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. WRIGHT, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert H. Wright in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1868.

ja8-law3wW*

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COTTON W. BEAN and WILLIAM WILSON, bankrupts. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Cotton W. Bean of Phillipstown, in the County of Putnam and State of New-York, and William Wilson of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who were copartners doing business in the City of New-York in said district for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, and who were on the 18th day of November, 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at the City of New-York, Jan. 7, 1868.

JAMES D. GIBLIN, Assignee,
No. 92 Pearl-st., New-York City.

ja8-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO FOSTER and MARIUS C. C. CHURCH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Horatio Foster, of the City, County and State of New-York, and Marius C. C. Church, of Parkersburgh, in the State of West Virginia, as well individually as forming the copartnership of CHURCH & FOSTER, of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 7th day of January, A. D., 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ja8-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, Bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of George W. Kimball, bankrupt, at No. 429 Broadway, New-York, consisting of boots and shoes, soaps, perfumery, gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing goods, glass and plated ware, five show cases and other store fixings, will be sold at public auction by HOYT & WHEELER, Auctioneers, No. 114 Church and Nos. 125 & 127 Duane-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.

JOHN W. BRADLEY, Assignee.

Office of Jackson & Beaman, 15 Wall-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES W. STONE, a Bankrupt.—No. 11. Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James W. Stone, New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, 1868.

R. LAWSON, Assignee,
No. 360 Broadway.

ja8-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR A. BRUSH, Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar A. Brush, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 31st day of December, A. D., 1867.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ja15-law3wW*

NO. 34.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL C. BISHOP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of November, 1867.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathaniel C. Bishop, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway,
New-York City.

ja15-law-3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW A. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Matthew A. Williams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway New-York City.

ja15-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC WYMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Wyman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ja15-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHEL W. FREDENBURG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michel W. Fredenburg, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868.

ABEL HORTON, Assignee,
No. 48 Murray-st.

ja15-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GRAHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Graham, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of December, 1867.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

ja22-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New-York.—Matter of ROBERT NUNNS, a bankrupt.—I give notice that on the 26th day of November, 1867, I was appointed assignee of the bankrupt in the above matter. No. 111 E. Setauket, Long Island.

BRYANT C. HAWKINS.

ja8-law3wW

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW BRIDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 21, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of HENRY EVESSON, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Evesson, Jr., of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York City.

ja22-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS SCHICK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Julius Schick, of City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868.

MEIER WEINSCHENK,
Assignee of Julius Schick above-named.

ja22-law3wW*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AARON N. COHEN, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

ADOLPH L. SANGER, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 243 Broadway. ja22-law3wW*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT ladies' maid; understands all kinds of sewing and hairdressing; can do up ladies' fineries; would go as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; has several years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 233 West 16th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; one who understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 529 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; over five years in her last place; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 43 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY Protestant, English young woman, as first-class dressmaker or family seamstress and operator by the day or week. Can be seen until engaged at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN English Protestant woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable woman, or to assist in the chamberwork and do fine washing; has two years and a half of good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; is willing to travel with a lady. Call at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; City or country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference given. Call at No. 70 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 333 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, situations for a large number of recommended English Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, cooks; cooks, washers and ironers; laundresses, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands boning and larding; is an experienced baker; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman, as a wet nurse; baby seven weeks old; best of City reference and Doctor's certificate. Call or address for two days, Mrs. SMITH, No. 223 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook in a respectable private family; understands her business well in all its branches; has good City reference. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; would assist in washing, if required; has the best City reference. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN a situation to do housework and chamberwork, with one child, 8 years old; can do any kind of housework; good references. Call for one day at No. 16 5th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 159 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, who understands all kinds of American cooking; no objections to coarse washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER OUTSIDE employment daily; fits well, understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 237 West 29th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands baking in all its branches; the best of City references. Address or call at No. 161 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has lived as plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 246 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or to help with children. Apply at her present employers, new number, 209 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference. No. 40 West 13th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes to go out by the day, with or without her own machine. No. 329 East 10th-st.; ring the bell.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st, near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Address No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 57 West 16th-st., for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a highly-respectable young man just arrived from England, having no objections to a short distance in the country. Address or call for two days at No. 335 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as nurse; best of City references. Inquire for three days at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER, NATIVE of Connecticut, desires a situation as farmer; understands raising and care of stock; best of references. Address FARMER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in groceries, provisions and shipping; a good penman. Address I. L., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, PORTER, waiter, or in any similar capacity, by a young man; good references. Address F. L., No. 63 Murray-st.

PROOF-READING. — AN EXPERIENCED proof-reader would like employment three or four hours per day at a small compensation. Address ANDREW, Station G.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; man must understand farming thoroughly; wife must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Address, with reference, J. H., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND CHILDREN'S maid, (a Protestant;) one that can dress hair preferred; first-class recommendations required. Apply before 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 120 East 24th-st.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringements. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLER, Springfield, Vermont.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, IN A DOWN-town restaurant; English or Scotch preferred, with best City references. Address A. F., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every department. Address Box No. 645 General Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN cutting or stripping card sheets on a card cutter. Apply at No. 33 Beekman-st., first floor, up stairs, this (Wednesday) morning.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO CAN INFLUENCE a cash and short-time trade to travel for a wholesale boot and shoe house. Address Post-office, Box No. 2,261.

REMOVALS.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT COMPANY have removed their office to No. 116 Wall-st., all orders hereafter will be promptly attended to. C. G. WATERBURY, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BALDWIN & CO.....Directors.

THE FIRST NIGHT
OF
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS
GREAT THIRTY
ROYAL JAPANESE ARTISTS,
MALE AND FEMALE,
IN
WONDERFUL FEATS OF SKILL.
FRIDAY, JAN. 24,
at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.

The performances
of
This Remarkable Company
FAR EXCEL
in
EVERY RESPECT
ALL FEATS
PERFORMED BY PHYSICAL STRENGTH
and are yet
IN STRICT OBEDIENCE
to
NATURAL LAWS.
IT IS
QUITE IMPOSSIBLE,
EVEN IN AN
ELABORATE PROGRAMME,
TO GIVE ANYTHING LIKE
AN ADEQUATE PROMISE
OF THE
STUPENDOUS REALITIES
WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED
NIGHT AFTER NIGHT.
THE THREE CHILDREN,
AGED 5, 6, AND 7 YEARS
RESPECTIVELY,
AS WELL AS THE
FEMALE ARTISTS,
ARE THE
WONDERS OF THE AGE.

Tickets $1 and $1 50. Boxes according to location. Seats secured at the Academy, at Cochrane's, No. 895 Broadway, and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,)
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,)
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,)
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL
MASQUERADE BALL
MASQUERADE BALL
MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

The Royal Japanese Troupe,

HAH-YAH-TA-KEE,

will be present in their costumes and dances, (by invitation.)

Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701; Chickering's, No. 622; Macoy's, No. 112 Broadway; Koppel's, No. 11 Ann-st.

Phillip & Petrillo, No. 3 Union-square, will furnish the costumes at the Academy on the night of the Ball.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director.

THE RETURN
AND
JOYOUS GREETING BY THE PUBLIC
and the admirers of Offenbach's chef d'oeuvre of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 22,
THE ONE HUNDREDTH AND SECOND NIGHT,
AND LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THE FAREWELL MATINEE
AT 12 O'CLOCK SATURDAY,

being positively the last performance, as in the evening the Opera company take their departure for Washington.

MLLE. TOSTEE
and all the ORIGINAL ARTISTS will appear.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
LA MARIEE DU MARDI-GRAS
AND
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT.

Seats secured for any performance, including Matinee, at the theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Cochran's, No. 895 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1868,
GRAND CONCERT
OF
Mr. J. A. DAWSON,

Assisted by
Mrs. SAGIARA FERRAND, Mezzo-Soprano.
Mr. ALBANO, Harpist.
Mr. COLIERE, Baritone.
Mr. MARZO, Accompanist.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1868,
will be performed
HAYDN'S GRAND ORATORIO,
THE "CREATION,"
with the following eminent artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD as.....Gabriel and Eve
MR. GEO. SIMPSON as.....Uriel
Mr. J. R. THOMAS as.....Raphael and Adam
FULL CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Organist—MR. E. J. CONNOLLY.
Conductor—MR. F. L. RITTER.

TICKETS $1; Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Ruilman's, ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.

"The Dramatic Pearl and laughter provoker on springs."—*News.*

"The most popular, amusing, piquant and eccentric actress of the day."—*Mercury.*

APPEARS AT
BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., CORNER STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter,) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced, with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE,

Song, 35c.: with colored lithograph, 50c.; Schottisch, 50c.; Galop, 35c.; for violin, 15c., mailed.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The sixth lecture of the course will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at Cooper Institute, by Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D. Subject—*Darwin's Theory of Development.*

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER A lecture for the benefit of the "Sheltering Arms," at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents. No reserved seats.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, MANUfacturers, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. This firm offer to the public the finest and cheapest instrument (for a first-class one) that is made in this City. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, to let and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

BARGAIN.—TO PAY STORAGE, REPAIRS, &c., rosewood 7-octave pianoforte; price $215; four round corners, full iron frame, finished back-carved case; Gilbert maker, Boston. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LAWRENCE & JACKSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

FREDERICK N. LAWRENCE,
WM. E. JACKSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of F. N. & W. B. LAWRENCE, for the transaction of a General Stock and Gold Brokerage business.

FREDERICK N. LAWRENCE,
W. B. LAWRENCE,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868. No. 11 Broad-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JACKSON & CLINTON, for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business at No. 38 Broad-st.

W. E. JACKSON,
DEWITT CLINTON,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYERS retiring. GAMALIEL G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

FRANCIS H. GRAIN IS THIS DAY ADmitted a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. OHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

Watts Phillips, Esq.'s powerful sensation drama of

NOBODY'S SON.

Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¼ and 7¾ P. M.

NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS!
WHITE, or POLAR BEAR,
PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS,
YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, &c., &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
TOM THUMB ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL, Jr.,
INFANT FEMALE ESAU,
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, ZOBEIDE LUTI AND ZALUMMA AGRA,
FAT LADY, GIANTESS, DWARF,
LIVING SKELETON, FAT BABY,
SEA LEOPARDS, &c.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

Eighth and ninth nights of the highly successful LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA

THIS WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 8 P. M., and on FRIDAY EVENING,

First performances, at Pike's Opera House, of Verdi's great work, with entire new scenery, expressly painted for this representation; elaborate and splendid costumes, lately imported from Paris; gorgeous mise en scene, &c., &c.

RIGOLETTO.

Mme. DE LA GRANGE in her greatly admired role of.....Gilda
Miss Adelaide Phillipps.....as.....Maddalena
Signor Massimiliani.....as.....Duke of Mantua
Signor Orlandini.....as.....Rigoletto
Signor Coletti.....as.....Monterone
Signor Sarti.....as.....Sparafucile
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor NICOLAO

SATURDAY, Jan. 25, THIRD GRAND GALA MATINEE—LA TRAVIATA.

Admission to Matinee, all parts of the house, $1.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, Brooklyn—RIGOLETTO.

SCALE OF PRICES—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Private boxes, $12 and $20. Family circle, (entrance on 24th-st.,) 75 cents.

Seats can be secured for either opera night at the ticket offices at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Broadway and 30th-st.
FROST KING
NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER
Will shortly be produced
IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

E. B. LENT.....Director

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

First week of the young and dashing equestrienne
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,

from the Royal Amphitheatre, London, the embodiment of

YOUTH, BEAUTY AND DARING,

who will appear in her great

SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION!
A RICHLY VARIED PROGRAMME

replete with brilliant and startling

ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS,

introducing the entire strength of the

GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c.

THE CHARMING LOTTA.

BROUGHAM'S DRAMATIZATION OF DICKENS' OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.
BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

THE PARIS PICTURES,

Now on view in the Winter Exhibition of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

EVERY AFTERNOON,

AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK,
PAINTING, MUSIC AND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE PILGRIM,
BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

New series, up town,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 23 and 24,
AT LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., near 42d-st.
PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY:
SHAKSPEARE'S HENRY IV. (Scenes,) illustrating Hotspur and Falstaff.
SCOTT'S DEATH OF MARMION.
DICKENS' (PICKWICK PAPERS,)
MR. WINKLE'S MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, numbered, $1; 8 o'clock.

RESERVED SEATS,

numbered and secured, may be obtained on Wednesday morning, at McFarland's book-store, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

C—U—L—C.

MR. AND MRS. FROBISHER'S DRAMATIC AND HUMOROUS READINGS.
COOPER UNION, SATURDAY EVENING.

Tickets 25 cts.; at Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; McFarland's, 23d-st. and Broadway, and Cross', 15 3d-av.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Song of the Letters, 50c.; Sword of my Father, 40c.; "Tell Him," 40c.; Grande Valse, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 35c.; for Violin, 15c. each. FREDERICK BLUME, Nos. 208 Bowery and 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE TEUTONIA M. C. will take place at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1868. Tickets $5 for gentleman and lady, to be had at R. Philipitt's, No. 96 Wall-st.; F. Grote's, No. 78 Fulton-st.; at the ticket-office of the Metropolitan Hotel, and of all members of the Society. Boxes and tickets can be secured of Hodes & Groveberg, No. 58 East 14th-st., and of the Secretary. Further particulars hereafter.

JOS. KAPP, Secretary, No. 78 Fulton-st.

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DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW OPEN.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ to 4 P. M.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock.

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NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

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FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brickdust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

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No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

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Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

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Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

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WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania. $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

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PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.

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TO TEACHERS.—WANTED A GENTLEMAN to take charge of a department (English branches) in a private school. Address Box No. 130, Brooklyn, L. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

will be produced an original adaptation, in four acts, of the very famous romance of Love, Life and Adventure in the old country, entitled

THE PICKWICK PAPERS
BY
Charles Dickens

with new scenery by Schaill, new music by Tissington, new properties and new mechanical effects.

The incidents of the drama will include

MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
THE GREAT TRIAL OF BARDELL VS PICKWICK,
and
THE JOLLY CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT DINGLE DELL, WITH A NEW SKATING DANCE, &c.

Mr. J. K. MORTIMER.....as.....Mr. Alfred Jingle
Mr. O. T. PARSLOE, Jr.....as.....Sam Weller
Mr. WM. CARLTON.....as.....Nathaniel Winkle
(the celebrated comedian, his first appearance at this theatre.)
Mr. G. PETERS.....as.....Tracy Tupman
(his first appearance in many months)
Mr. H. RYNER.....as.....Mr. Pickwick
Mr. GEO. H. CLARKE.....as.....Mr. Bob Sawyer
Mr. T. J. DONNELLY.....as.....Mr. Ben Allen
Mr. R. VARREY.....as.....Tony Weller
(his first appearance at this theatre.)
Mr. GEO. LINGARD.....as.....The Sleepy Judge
Mr. E. H. COLLINGS.....as.....The Great Mr. Buzfuz
Miss JENNIE WORRELL
as Mary, the beloved of Sam Weller
Miss CELIA LOGAN.....as.....Arabella Allen
Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT.....as.....Mrs. Bardell
Mrs. BLAND.....as.....Mrs. Cluppins
(her first appearance here)
Mrs. H. RYNER.....as.....Aunt Rachel
(her first appearance.)
Miss WALLACE.....as The Lady in Curl Papers

PICKWICK MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

MONDAY next, Jan. 27, UNDER THE GASLIGHT, with new incidents, songs, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.

THE CAST, among others, will embrace the names of Messrs. Mark Smith, Vining Bowers, E. B. Holmes, Hernandez Foster, Rendle, &c.

Misses Fanny Stockton, Mena Montague, Mary Wells, Lucy Egerton, Lizzie Wilmore, J. De Lacy, Kate Palmer, Coison, Leolaire.

THE GRAND BALLET,
sustained by Mlles.
Marie Bonfanti, Louisa Billion,
A. Sohlke, M. van Humme, &c.
Maitre de Ballet.....M. COSTA.
THE KINGDOM OF BELLS—GRAND BALLET.
BUILDING OF THE DARK TOWER.
ACT 1.—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
THE BALLET OF FIRE FLIES.
THE KINGDOM OF FISHES—BALLET.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA—BALLET,
MARCH AIKA AMAZONIAN.
AN INTERMISSION.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY—Marston.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN
EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.
House was out at 11:20 o'clock on Saturday night.

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Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.

Mrs. Centlivre's sparkling comedy of the

WONDER.

Principal characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss KATE RANOE, Miss ANNIE WARD, &c.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

SATURDAY (Last time for the present)—THE WONDER.

In preparation, the successful comic Drama, by T. W. Robertson and Artemus Ward, entitled

"OURS,"

which will be revived with all its original brilliant effects, military band, beautiful scenery and a great cast. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

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LAST NIGHTS of Shakespeare's

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

The most important spectacular production ever given to the American stage in the interest of Art, and destined to become memorable for its matchless splendors and æsthetic beauty.

BOTTOM.....Mr. GEORGE L. FOX
(The greatest comic hit achieved in New-York in years.)
OBERON.....Miss ROSA COOKE
(with several exquisite Shakespearian ballads.)

Scenery, Costumes, Armors, the Panorama and accessories from Paris and London.

16TH MATINEE, 1½ SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL—MONDAY, FEB. 3, First appearance in the metropolis since her return from Europe.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
THIS EVENING—PEEP O'DAY.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. BOWERS.

When she will be kindly assisted by Mrs. F. B. CONWAY.

The Sisters appearing as ROMEO and JULIET.

SATURDAY—FAREWELL BOWERS' MATINEE.

On MONDAY next the charming LOTTA as LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS, in John Brougham's dramatization, taken from Charles Dickens' OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

LOTTA, DICKENS, BROUGHAM.

LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS,
BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand French Masquerade Ball,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.
TICKETS AND FRONT BOXES.
TICKETS AND FRONT BOXES.

Are to be had at Brower's flower-store, No. 555 Broadway and No. 185 5th-av.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

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TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Those elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. GRINDLE, LADIES' PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., having over eighteen years' successful practice in this City, guarantees relief to ladies requiring special treatment, no matter how complicated or from whatever cause produced, even after all others have failed. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

F. B. T.—FOR COMPLAINT OF THE THROAT FISHER'S BRONCHIAL TABLETS OR LOZENGES have no equal.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool Jan. 8 and Queenstown Jan. 9, arrived at this port last night. Her advices are two days later than those at hand by the *Weser*.

In Great Britain, Fenian affairs still engross public attention. The man supposed to be Capt. Deasy, who had been arrested aboard the steamer *Oriana*, had been released from custody.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of Jan. 8, states that the words of the Emperor, in reply to the congratulations of the diplomatic body on New-Year's Day, have produced a favorable impression throughout all Europe, and especially in Prussia.

The Vienna *Presse* states that the relations at present existing between Austria and Italy are of the most friendly nature. It adduces as a proof of this the presentation of the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order to the Italian Ambassador, Count Barral, who has just been recalled, and also the exchanges of cordial New-Year's Day congratulations between the Courts of Vienna and Florence. Equally friendly congratulations were interchanged on the occasion of New-Year's Day between Austria and France. The Austrian Ambassador at Rome, Count Cruvelli, at the request of Dr. Hasner, the Austrian Minister of Public Worship, has received instructions to take immediate steps for the settlement of the question of the Concordat.

In the sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 8, the debate upon Herr Lasker's motion, touching the liberty of speech of the members, was closed upon the vote of the House being taken by calling over the members' names. The motion was carried by 174 to 144 votes.

According to the correspondent of the *Temps* Lord Clarendon, during his visit to Florence, had interviews with MM. Menabrea, Minghetti, &c.; that his Lordship expressed his approval of the course adopted by the majority of the Conservative Party, and, above all, advised the strictest prudence toward France. The following is said by this correspondent to have been the reply of Lord Clarendon to the various official personages with whom he came in contact:

"War seems to me inevitable, certain, and not far distant. England cannot be against France. Everything leads us to a neutrality sympathetic rather toward France, not to say more. Italy must remain neutral, the friend of France. No one will ask of you assistance. To ally yourselves with Prussia would be folly—madness. Be prudent toward the Emperor Napoleon; everything for you depends on that."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

British View of the Congressional Discussion in Regard to the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

The United States Congress is already acting upon the President's suggestion, and the liabilities of naturalized citizens must soon become the subject of serious negotiation. We cannot be surprised, and we ought not to be offended, at the keen interest manifested by the Americans in the principle which, as they suppose, is at stake. The whole number of foreign-born citizens naturalized in the United States has been estimated to exceed four millions, at least half of whom are immigrants from British territories, and more than one-third from Ireland alone. If the strict theory of perpetual allegiance were enforced, any of these Irish Americans who might serve against Great Britain in the armies of the United States would be guilty of treason against his lawful Sovereign, and, if captured, might be punished accordingly. Of course the law would never in practice be carried to this length, but a nation so largely composed of foreign elements *must naturally rebel against a rule which, if applied, would produce such consequences*. Mr. Sumner, however, went too far when he maintained that it is peculiar to English jurisprudence and is not recognized in the United States. On the contrary, though disputed in one case by the American Secretary, it has been admitted, we believe, by all American judges and jurists of repute, down to Gen. Halleck. Mr. Justice Story himself, though he points out that no State can give an extra territorial operation to its laws by requiring another State to execute them, carefully abstains from denying its right over natural born subjects returning within its own jurisdiction. He elsewhere affirms this right in express and unqualified language. Nor is this all; for the same eminent authority negatives, as if by anticipation, the untenable notion that American legislation can affect the *status* of natural born British subjects, or any other persons, in an English court. If our common law cannot govern the rights and liabilities of native Irishmen so long as they reside in America, it is equally certain that no *American law can govern those rights and liabilities when they return to Ireland*. Such matters are exclusively within the province of municipal enactment, and it so happens that, whatever conflict may exist between the interests of the two countries, there is here no conflict between their respective codes. On the other hand, some misapprehension seems to prevail in America as to the nature of the charges upon which American Fenians have been tried in Ireland. We have not the indictments or a detailed report of the proceedings actually before us, and are not, therefore, in a condition to prove a negative; but we are not aware that any prisoner now under sentence was tried for treasonable acts committed in the United States. * * * But the less ambiguous the existing law is, *the stronger are the arguments for its revision*, and we cannot but regret that more than 50 years have elapsed since the Peace of Ghent without an effort to place it on a more satisfactory footing. It is not, indeed, correct to identify the issue now raised with that which led to the war of 1812, for Great Britain then insisted not only on the indefeasible allegiance of her subjects, but on her right to visit and search American ships for the purpose of impressing them. Still, the conclusion of that war afforded a good opportunity of limiting once for all the privileges and duties of allegiance. Upon grounds of international policy, *it is highly expedient that what ought to have been done in 1814 should be done now, before new difficulties arise*. Should any overture have been made with that object by the American Government, we trust it has been favorably entertained by Lord Stanley; and if no such overture has been made, we trust Lord Stanley will *take the initiative in proposing a basis of settlement*.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Views of the Spanish Government in Regard to its Maintenance.

A Madrid letter, dated Jan. 2, says that the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed the draft of the address in reply to the speech from the Throne laid before it by the Committee. The most notable passage is the following, in which the Chamber refers to the position of Spain with regard to the Roman question: "The deputies may be permitted to express their satisfaction at the flattering and pacific state of our relations with friendly Powers, and to render themselves the interpreters of the extreme joy that has been produced in all truly Spanish, and consequent Catholic, hearts by your Majesty's magnificent words relative to the Pontifical Power, and favorable to the independence and stability of the legitimate power and the incontestable rights of the Holy See. While making use of the initiative and taking up the attitude suitable to an eminently Catholic nation, and while offering to the Emperor of the French—a friend and ally of Spain—the support of our moral cooperation, and even of our forces, in case it should be thought necessary to employ them in defence of the legitimate rights of the Holy See, the Government has deserved well of the nation, has shown itself worthy of the Queen who happily occupies the throne of Isabella I., and worthy also of the nation which has combated for the integrity of its faith during seven centuries. In the horrible struggle of the revolution against legitimacy, of force against right, the Holy See symbolizes the cause of right and of legitimacy. By her filial love toward the Holy Father, by the moral influence of her opinion, by her language and her vote, if the European Conference came to be realized, Spain must assume the post of honor and of justice at the right of the Sovereign Pontiff, who is the most august, the calmest, and the most venerable figure of contemporary history."

The Accident on the Boston and Providence Railroad.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 21.

An accident of quite a serious character, though unattended with loss of life, happened to the Shore line mail train from New-York, early yesterday morning, just beyond Mansfield. At that point two passenger cars in the rear of the train were thrown from the track by a broken rail, the remainder of the train passing on safely to the Mansfield station, half a mile distant. Both cars were badly broken, and many of their passengers were more or less injured. Mr. E. B. Sheppardson, of Providence, was hurt in the back and side, and it is thought he sustained internal injuries. Henry A. Guild, of Attleborough, was badly cut on the arm. Mr. Thomas Hawkins, of Providence, was slightly injured, and his wife was severely cut in the head. Mrs. Swan and Miss Lucy Pierce, of Providence, were slightly injured. Patrick Dolan, of Portland, was badly bruised. John Mulharn, of Dedham, a brakeman on the train, had an arm broken, and his head and one foot badly jammed. Mr. Sheppardson was taken to Providence after his wounds were dressed. Mr. Hawkins and his wife, Mrs. Swan and Mr. Mulharn, the brakeman, were brought to the Massachusetts General Hospital in this city. Mrs. Swan, when injured, was on her way to Boston, in answer to a dispatch from her husband, who is lying dangerously ill at the hospital.

The stoves in the cars on this route have recently [illegible] to the [illegible] prevented from being thrown from their [illegible] case of accident. [illegible] track yesterday was turned upside down, the stove turning with it, and the coals in the stove were simply shifted from the bottom of the stove to the top.

The Wholesale Poisoning Case in Chicago—A Young Girl Charged With Administering Strychnine to her Parents, Brother and Sisters.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 20.

An atrocious attempt to murder an entire family, including the husband wife and three children, by the administration of strichnine, was perpetrated in the North Division of this city, yesterday noon, and a member of the same household, Elizabeth Stang, not yet 16 years of age, is under arrest charged with the crime. Andrew Stang, the head of the family whose lives were thus endangered, is probably one of the wealthiest Germans residing in the North Division. He, however, continues to labor, and every member of the family is supposed to do his or her share toward increasing the bank account. It is believed that this desire to accumulate, bordering nearly on avarice, on the part of the old people, was the impelling cause which led the young girl to attempt the life of her relations. She complains bitterly of having been overworked, and then ill-treated, because she did not earn sufficient money to suit the grasping notions of her parents. She totally denies the act, and even ventures to accuse her mother, not only with the deed, but also with an attempt to fasten the crime upon her, as she contends, an innocent party. Our reporter visited her in her cell, and received from her a detailed history of her life, and also her version of the circumstances of the crime. Her statement regarding the poisoning was given in a remarkably clear, firm and unwavering manner, and she had every appearance of a person who was telling the truth.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

My name is Elizabeth Stang; I am nearly sixteen years of age; I have a father, mother, two sisters and a brother; my father is said to be rich; I know he owns houses, several entire squares of land in the city and a farm; but he has always made me work hard, and earn money in a way that was degrading to me; my father is a gardener, and for years he has made me peddle vegetables through the streets. Whenever I objected to do as I was bid, my mother would threaten to send me to the Reform School; and for one year I was sent to the Catholic Asylum. My parents told the people in charge that I was a very bad girl, who would not mind them. Early this morning I was sent to the stable to feed the cows. When I returned from this work my mother found fault with me and beat me in the most brutal manner. An hour or so later, my father, mother and sister Margaret left home; but before going, my mother gave me fifteen cents, with which to procure strychnine for rats. I procured the article and placed it in a tin cup on the table. I made some coffee, and my sister Rose said there was something white in the coffee. I thought it was flour and said so to her. She wanted me to pour it out, but just then my father came home, and I did not have time to make new coffee, since he would whip me if the coffee was not done. I placed no poison in the coffee, and did not know what became of the poison after I placed it on the table. I believe that my mother placed the poison in the coffee, and then to hide her own guilt and lay the blame on me, she made me get some poison, and thus make it seem as if I had done it. My mother, about a month ago, said she was tired of living, and threatened to poison herself. When she came home to-day, she sat down to the table, and almost before she had ate anything she said the food was poisoned, and she accused me of the deed. Father said he could not believe I was so bad a girl. I had also taken some of the coffee and it made me vomit. My mother said I had poisoned them, and I would certainly go to the Reform School, where she wanted me. She then told me to leave the house. I wandered about the streets for hours, and at last sought refuge in the house of Mrs. Horn, who lives nearly across the street from us. From there I was taken away by the physician and locked up in the prison.

THE MOTHER'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Stang at first refused to give any information in relation to the attempted murder, saying that she did not like to involve the family in disgrace; but when she discovered that nearly all the facts of the case were known, she became communicative. Her story is substantially as follows: Between 8 and 9 o'clock Mr. Stang, Margaret, and myself, went down town, leaving Andrew, Elizabeth, and Rose at home. The mother went to ascertain something in relation to Elizabeth, who had been working in a tailor shop, and the other members of the family to sell vegetables, as was usual. Mr. Stang and Margaret returned home about 11 o'clock, and the mother an hour afterwards. When she reached the house she found her husband, Rose, and Andrew lying upon the floor, vomiting and apparently suffering great agony. She (Mrs. Stang) feeling very much fatigued, poured out a cup of coffee from the pot which was standing upon the stove and drank it off. It tasted unusually bitter, but she did not at the time imagine that it contained poison. Soon after taking the coffee, and while waiting upon her husband and children, she was seized with vomiting, and was subsequently prostrated. Rose, the third child, and the one who remained at home with Elizabeth, stated to her that her sister Elizabeth went out shortly after the departure of the family, and when she returned she appeared much excited. She brought with her, Rose said, a paper containing a white powder, resembling flour, which she put into the coffee pot and stirred it up. Rose asked her what the powder was, and was told it was a substance for "settling the coffee." She (Rose) did not drink any of the coffee. The mother questioned Elizabeth about the powder she had put into the coffee, but was answered evasively. Thereupon she ordered her to leave the house and never return. Mrs. Stang said to our reporter that Elizabeth had always been a "bad girl; she would always lie and steal, and we never could do anything with her. You just ask Mr. Kearney, of the Catholic Asylum, about her; he has had her in charge often."

DR. BOWERS' STATEMENT.

Dr. J. Milton Bowers said he had been called in to see the family about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He found them all, except Margaret, in a dangerous condition. He knew at once they were poisoned, and administered the usual antidotes with good effect. The boy, Andrew, was the greatest sufferer; for a time he despaired of saving his life, but the remedy finally took effect. Upon examing the premises the doctor found the wrapper which had contained the poison. He made inquiries of the neighbors, and learning that Elizabeth was across the street, he went over and effected the arrest.

Idle Manufacturers in Cohoes.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 20.

The manufacturing interests of the usually busy town of Cohoes are at present considerably depressed, owing to the unsettled condition and uncertain prospects of business affairs generally through the country. Most of the knitting mills are closed entirely, and the few in operation have only a part of their machinery running. As a consequence, many operatives are out of employment, but thus far we have heard of but little suffering. The same fact is also true of the ax and edge tool manufacturers, from whose shops the hum of industry has almost entirely ceased, while many of the workmen have scattered—some to Canada, some to the Eastern States, and some to the West, in search of work, until business revives. Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, business men are confident, and are making their usual preparations for the approaching season.

THE WEIGAND MURDER.

The Case Concluded—Two of the Accused Discharged and Three Committed.

Coroner Flynn yesterday concluded the investigation in the case of John Weigand, who died from the result of injuries received in Second-avenue, as already reported.

Dr. J. C. Morton, of No. 80 West Houston-street, testified that he had assisted at the *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; the examination had led to the discovery of two wounds on the head; on removing the skull-cap, forty-six ounces of purulent matter was found; in his opinion the cause of death was inflammation of the brain, arising from fracture of the skull.

Dr. J. C. Grinnell—In one lobe of the left lung, almost solidified, had found the result of inflammation; the cause of death, in his opinion, was inflammation of the lung.

The Coroner having decided to admit Henry Pauli, one of the accused, as a witness, he was placed on the stand, and testified that he had visited Mosback's saloon on the night of the occurrence; Steck, Harold, Kistinger and himself went to the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, when they went toward the East River, and witness went toward Third-avenue; he then heard pistol-shots, but could not tell who fired them; he had not seen Mr. Wiegand on that night; if he had been standing at the bar he would have seen him.

William Christman, another of the prisoners, testified that he knew nothing of the affair; he only went to Mosbach's saloon to have some lager, after which he went home directly and retired to bed about 9 o'clock.

Several other witnesses were also examined but their evidence proved unimportant. The case was then given to the jury, and as the Coroner had assumed that neither Pauli nor Christman had been implicated by the evidence taken they were released. After due deliberation the jury rendered a verdict that the death of Weigand had resulted from wounds inflicted by Charles C. Steck, Adam Kistinger and Charles Harold, who were accordingly committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Dante—His Relation to the Great Questions of the Age.

A lecture under this title was delivered at the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Madison-avenue, last evening, by Rev. John Cotton Smith. After giving a brief sketch of Dante's life and the important events which preceded his birth, Mr. Smith detailed at some length the various subjects treated of in Dante's great poem, the *Divina Comedia*. This poem, the lecturer said, contained more thought than any work ever yet written. Not only is it a compendious history, but a whole system of intellectual science and moral philosophy. Its style [illegible] has received the name of "Dantesque." The author, unlike the sentimental Petrarch, said less than he thought, or rather, he never spoke until his soul burned within him and prompted him to do so. The great principle which runs through the poem is political unity—the unity of Italy. Against this, then as now, the Papal power strove. Dante feared not to lash the vices of the Popes and the priesthood, and his poem is filled with the lamentations of occupants of the Papal chair who had been consigned to the infernal regions. The poems of Dante yet had strong hold on the Italian heart. The spirit which prompted them was the same that upheld the sword of Garibaldi. The lecturer concluded with a fervent and eloquent prayer for the regeneration of Italy.

The next lecture of this course of "Evenings Up Town" will be delivered by Rev. J. P. Thompson on the 27th inst.—the subject being "A Visit to Moscow."

The Central Grant Club—Proposition to Hold a National Convention at an Early Day.

A meeting of the Central Grant Club was held last evening pursuant to adjournment, at the rooms at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, and Mr. Van Ord was appointed temporary Secretary. Owing to the unpleasant weather there were a large number of absentees, among whom were the chairmen of most of the committees. The Committee charged with preparations for the public meeting to be held on the 17th of February (the anniversary of the capture of Fort Donelson) reported progress. Mr. John Keyser was elected Treasurer by acclamation.

The President stated that a suggestion had been made to him in Washington that it would be well to hold a National Convention of delegates from the various Grant Clubs of the country previous to the Republican Convention—say at Chicago on the 18th of May next.

A motion was made that the subject of calling a National Convention of delegates from the different Grant Clubs in the country at Chicago be referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

Mr. Keyser highly approved of the movement, but thought that the Convention should be held in this City, and at an earlier date—a week or two before the Convention of the regular organization. In this great centre such a convention would win thousands of votes. He did not, however, wish to fetter the Committee.

Mr. D. D. T. Marshall spoke strongly in favor of the movement. He said they felt now the wisdom of the policy adopted of avoiding entangling alliances and confining themselves simply to presenting the claims of their great patriot to the Presidency. Many men were seeking to attach themselves now to him for the purpose of gaining the second position, and these pendents were making more noise by far than their silent leader. It was better to make the nomination of Gen. Grant independent and leave the others to their squabbles.

It was suggested that as business brought many business men to this City in the latter part of April, that would probably be the most convenient time for the holding of the Convention in this City. Several amendments in the nature of instructions to the Committee were offered, but were withdrawn, and the motion as originally offered, with the exception of the words "at Chicago," was finally adopted unanimously. It was understood that the Committee should report as soon as possible, but a member of the Committee having stated in the course of the debate that their correspondence with Grant organizations extended from Maine to Georgia, no time for the report was fixed.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Billiards.

Messrs. Wicks and Braisted, the first-named an amateur and the winner perhaps of more matches than any other billiard-player in the country, and the latter a veteran professional, contended last evening at the French or three-ball game for $100. The contest took place at Braisted's rooms in Fourth-avenue, and resulted in an unexpectedly easy victory for the amateur, his opponent not displaying anything like the ability with which, by reason of his achievements in times past, he is generally credited. His hand seemed to have lost its whilom cunning, and consequently the game proved a one-sided affair, notwithstanding the privilege accorded the loser of selecting a table for the contest was a decided point in his favor. Wicks took the lead with a run of 7, handsomely scored, and afterward so widened the gap that it seemed an impossibility for his opponent to close up. At the expiration of fifty-eight minutes from the time of opening the game, Wicks, who had in the interim made runs of 15 and 10, both of which were marked by beautiful play around the table, was declared the winner by 53 points. His average was a fraction over 2 points to the run. Braisted's largest count was 7. Among the spectators were several prominent players.

Yesterday afternoon a match for $150 a side was to have been played at the rooms of Chris. O'Connor, in Fourteenth-street, between Capt. Boyle and an amateur, the former contracting to play caroms alone, while his antagonist was privileged to count both caroms and pockets. The game was to have been 500 points. Both gentlemen being anxious to make a "draw" of it, the match was declared off at the eleventh hour. Nevertheless, in order that those who had assembled should not be wholly disappointed, the game was played for a minor stake. The amateur won it by 10 points.

Pierre Carme has just returned from Boston, where he gave a public exhibition, at which he was beaten by both Edward Daniels, champion of Massachusetts, and William S. Tobin. The games were each 250 points, pushing shots barred, and played on a second-sized carom table.

Joseph Dion, of Montreal, contemplates visiting this City at an early day, and has been invited to give a series of exhibitions here and in Brooklyn.

John McDevitt, the present holder of the golden cue typhical of the American billiard championship, left this City last week for Chicago, where he intends to reside permanently. His match with Melvin Foster will take place at Crosby's Music Hall, in that city, about the end of March.

The Storm.

A premonition of the storm which set in yesterday morning was given the previous evening when the drizzling rain that had been falling during the afternoon turned into sleet, and rendered the sidewalks so slippery that locomotion became almost an impossibility. At an early hour yesterday it became evident that a storm was at hand. As the day wore on, the snow descended in larger and more numerous flakes, melting, however, as it fell, and causing but little impediment to travel. Toward 2 o'clock, the wind which had been blowing from the east, got round to the north, and the temperature became sensibly colder, but at the same time the storm abated somewhat. The wind blew heavily during the afternoon, and but one steamer arrived during the day, though several vessels were reported to be in sight from Sandy Hook. The ferry-boats on both the North and East Rivers had considerable trouble in getting through the ice, their difficulties being increased by the storm. The Jersey City ferry-boats *New-York* and *Newark* lost their rudders during the morning, and a canal-boat lying at the foot of Grand-street, Eastern District, loaded with coal, was cut through by the ice and sunk.

On Monday night the barge *Fredonia*, with 200 tons of coal on board, was sunk by the ice at the pier foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D. The boat belongs to the Scranton Coal Company, and her cargo to the Brooklyn Ferry Company. The barge *W. H. Tiff*, sunk at the same pier last week, is still under water.

Suicides.

Charles Herman, a German, aged 32, and a single man, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself in his room, at the boarding-house No. 41 Marion-street. When the body was cut down by the Police life was extinct. It appears that a fellow workman made the deceased believe that his employer's daughter was in love with him, and on his discovering his error a few weeks ago, a settled melancholy took possession of his mind. Noticing some men digging a hole for a telegraph pole on Monday, he remarked that they were digging his grave. He returned home at 3 P. M. yesterday, and as he failed to make his appearance at 6 o'clock, the door was broken open and the suicide discovered. The Police assumed charge of the room and notified the Coroner.... Coroner Rollins held an inquest yesterday in the case of Alexander Stadtfeld, aged 14, who committed suicide on Monday night, at No. 103 Fourth-avenue, by hanging himself, as already reported. As was stated in yesterday's Times, none of the family could give any reason or motive of the suicidal act, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

The Gros Homicide—Lawrence Erhart Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment.

The trial of Lawrence Erhart, charged with the murder of Hermann Gros, on Oct. 3 last, was resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn. The case for the defence was opened by Ex-Justice Dailey, who admitted that his client had inflicted the wound, the immediate cause of death, but claimed that the prisoner was fully justified, having acted in self-defence.

Several witnesses for the defence were examined, but beyond testimony to the general good character of the accused nothing of importance additional or different from the evidence already in the case was elicited. The jury then retired, and at 6:30 P. M. came into Court, and stated that they could not agree. The prisoner then pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. The Government accepted his plea, and he was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The Robbery of the Bank of the Republic.

Edwin A. Weed and Miles Murray, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent bond robbery at the National Bank of the Republic, as narrated in yesterday's Times, were arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday afternoon. Detective Farley testified that he arrested Weed Monday on suspicion, and found him in possession of two of the missing bonds. Weed said he had received the bonds from Murray, whom he was to meet at his residence No. [illegible] Sixth-street. Detective [illegible] went there, and in arresting him found eight more of the bonds in his possession. James P. Cunningham, of No. 339 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, testified that the bonds were taken from his desk, as discount clerk, during his temporary absence, and he fully identified the bonds shown as a portion of those missing. Both men demanded separate examinations. Weed was locked up in default of $10,000 bail. Murray furnished that amount of bail, and was released to await the result.

Fires in Brooklyn—Marshal's Report.

The Fire-Marshal's report for 1867 has just been issued. There has been a decrease in the value of property during 1867 as compared with the year before; also a decrease in the number of fires. Attention is called to the necessity of revising the Fire Limit-act, so that the law may apply to frame buildings within the city limits as well as to stone and brick buildings in the fire limits. He recommends that only practical builders be appointed on the Board of Firewardens. The report adds that the law is violated by the payment of money into the Fire Department Fund, and so long as this practice continues, disastrous results from unsafe buildings may be expected. There has been a decrease of twenty in incendiary fires. The following comparative table shows the number of fires, amount of loss and insurance in the city during 1865, 1866, and 1867:

	Fires.	Loss.	Insurance.	Average loss per fire.
1865	194	$458,759	$1,002,450	$2,364 73
1866	289	981,899	1,715,990	2,397 57
1867	242	802,336	1,597,125	3,315 44

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Common Council—Alleged Corrupt Practices.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening, at which there was a large number of citizens present. Alderman Edelstein offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, Rumors have reached this Common Council that certain members thereof have been corruptly approached to consummate the proposition recommended by the Finance Committee of this Board, to compromise the taxes and assessments on the Grand-street lots known as the Townsend property; and *Whereas*, It is incumbent on the Common Council to preserve its dignity and reputation; therefore

Resolved That a special committee be appointed to investigate fully such rumors and everything appertaining to the Grand-street lots; the connection of any and all members and committees of the Common Council with said property, and all offers of compromise and settlement in connection therewith, and to report all proceedings had by such special committee to a future meeting of the Common Council.

The President appointed Aldermen Edelstein, Terry and Hosea F. Clark as such committee.

The Wickes Case.—In the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Prof. E. Z. Wickes, M. D., arrested in New-York a couple of days since, was arraigned and charged on three indictments for issuing obscene publications. He pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set down for Jan. 27. Miss Reeves, one of the Spiritualists, states that Wickes held circles in his building, which her mother and McEwen were in the habit of attending, and that Wickes endeavored to persuade Mrs. Reeves to make over property valued at $2,500 to the "Joint Stock Company." She also states that both McEwen and Mrs. Reeves were at Wickes' house a few days prior to the arrest.

Almost a Railroad Slaughter.—One of the Hoboken horse-cars, filled with passengers, on Friday night last, while crossing the New-Jersey Railroad at Grove-street, Jersey City, was prevented from going either forward or backward in consequence of the stupid watchman lowering the gates, and barely escaped being run over by an express train. Fortunately the engineer saw the danger, and succeeded in stopping his train, when within twenty feet of the horse-car.

Arrivals in the City.—Mr. B. T. C. Middleton, the British Minister to Mexico, and Mr. Alberto Biest Gana, the Chilian Minister to Great Britain, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Bishop Randall, of Colorado, and Gen. A. S. Webb, of West Point, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. W. J. Walker, Washington; Hon. W. B. Kempton, of Philadelphia; Hon. W. E. Burlock, of Connecticut; Hon. B. Z. Wemple, of Albany, and Hon. J. T. Prince, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lieutenant-Commander Abbott, U. S. N., is at the Hoffman House. Hon. H. McMurtrie, of Boston, and Hon. L. R. Vance, of Scranton, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. M. J. Woodruff, of Connecticut, and Capt. Moore, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Bnai Jeshurum.—The Synagogue Bnai Jeshurum, West Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway, was crowded last evening upon the occasion of the installation of Rev. Dr. H. Vidaver, late of St. Louis, Mo., as Lecturer of the congregation. Rev. Dr. Raphel, the venerable retiring Lecturer, introduced his successor in a brief but impressive address, concluding with an earnest invocation to Jehovah to bless the ministrations of his servant in this his new field of labor.

Kings County Republican General Committee.—The Republican General Committee of Kings County met at their rooms in Washington-street, last evening, and organized for the year 1868 by the election of the following officers: President, William Coit; First Vice-President, Volney Green; Second Vice-President, Barnet Johnson; Third Vice President, Charles Holt; Secretary, J. W. Jones; Assistant Secretary, C. M. Felt; Treasurer, Ezra Baldwin; Corresponding Secretary, E. A. Studwell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Daniel Ward. The primaries are to be held on Thursday, the 30th inst., and the election of delegates to the State Convention on the 1st February.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 21—5 P. M.
Consols for money and the account....92⅞
United States Five-twenty Bonds....71⅞@72
Illinois Central Railway Shares, ex. div....85½
Erie Railway Shares....48¾

Frankfort, Tuesday, Jan. 21—5 P. M.
United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76¼.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Jan. 21—5 P. M.
Cotton closes dull at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands....7⅝d.@7¾d.
Middling Orleans....7⅞d.@8d.

The sales to-day foot up 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 45s. 6d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 46s. 6d. for Canadian. Flour, 37s. 6d. for Western.

Provisions—Beef, 120s. for Winter-cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 78s. for New Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 51s. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

Produce—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for Fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American red.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 22—5 P. M.
Whale Oil, £36 ℔ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton for thin afloat.

Antwerp, Tuesday, Jan. 21—5 P. M.
Petroleum, 44f. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

Chicago, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat firm and advanced 3c.; sales at $2 10@$2 12 for No. 1, and $2 09 for No. 2. Old Corn dull and almost nominal at 87c.@88c. for No. 1; new advanced 2c.@2½c., closing steady at 85c.@85½c. Oats moderately active and advanced 1c.; sales at 59½c. Rye neglected and nominal. Barley more active and firm at an advance of 2c.: sales at $1 90 for No. 2, and $1 65 for rejected. Provisions dull and unchanged. Mess Pork nominal at $20@$20 50. Short Clear Sides, packed, 11½c. Sweet-pickled Hams dull at 11¼c.@11½c. Bulk Shoulders, 7½c., loose. Green Meats dull and unchanged. Lard more active and firmer at 12¼c. for steam rendered. Live Hogs dull and drooping, and range from $5 75@$7 25. Dressed Hogs dull and declined 5c.@10c., closing nominal at $7 10@$8 10. Beef Cattle dull and depressed at $4 12½@$4 50 for butchers' stock. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 122,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Live Hogs, 7,500 Dressed Hogs. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 Dressed Hogs.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Trade is exceedingly dull. Cotton steady, with small sales of Middling Uplands at 17c.; Middling Orleans, 18c. Cloverseed in good demand at $7 50@$8 25. Flaxseed, $3. Petroleum dull; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, in bond, 22½c. Flour dull; Western Extra Family, $10@$11 50; State do., $10 50@$12; Fancy, $13@$14. Wheat in fair demand; sales 2,000 bushels prime Red at $2 50; fair White, $2 75. Rye declined; sales at $1 63@$1 65. Corn quiet; sales 4,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 16 for new Yellow, and $1 14 for mixed Western. Oats steady at 76c.@78c. Coffee firm; sales 300 bags Rio at 15½c.@16c., gold.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Cotton in good demand; sales, 2,700 bales; Middlings, 17c.@17¼c.; receipts, 2,893 bales; exports, 2,963 bales. Sugar in good demand; prices unchanged. Molasses active at previous rates. Flour active and advancing; Superfine, $9 50; Treble Extra, $11@$11 75; choice Extra, $14@$14 50. Corn more active at $1. Oats unchanged. Hay—Fair Western, $20 ℔ ton. Pork steady at $22 25. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@13½c. Lard—Tierces, 12¾c.; Keg, 14¼c.@14½c. Sterling Exchange, Bank, 151@152; Commercial, 149@150.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Flour dull; sales 200 bbls. at $10 25 for Spring, and $14 50 for White and City ground. Rye Flour nominal at $8@$8 25. Wheat entirely nominal; quotations for car lots at $2 20 for No. 2 Spring, and $2 30 for No. 1 Spring and Port Washington Club. Corn nominal at $1 11 for new on the track, and $1 15 for old in store. Oats nominal at 74c. for Western. Rye nominal at $1 67 for Western. Barley—Sales 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 75; the market is firm. Dressed Hogs dull and unchanged. Mess Pork dull. Lard and Highwines dull and unchanged.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Cotton advancing; Middling, 15c. Flour—Low grades are in improved demand, but prices are unchanged; Superfine, $7@$7 50; Extra to Fancy, $8@$13. Wheat firm; small sales Winter at $2 40@$2 55. Corn easier at 89c.@91c. Oats dull and lower at 67c.@71c. Rye slow at $1 70. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard in good demand at 12c.@12½c. Hogs—Nothing doing and nominal at 6¼c.@6¾c. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats.

Louisville, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Tobacco firm at an advance on all grades; sales 63 hhds.; Lugs, $5 25@$6 50; Leaf, light to medium, $7 50@$16 75; good to middling, $22 75@$28 60; Bright Wrappers, $35 50@$44. Flour, $7 75@$12 50 for Superfine and Fancy. Wheat, $2 25. Oats, 67c.@68c. Corn, 75c.@80c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 11½. Lard, 12¾c. Mess Pork, $21 75@$21. Cotton, 14c.@15c. Whisky nominal.

Oswego, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Flour is in light demand and the market is unchanged. Wheat dull; sales 700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 39. Corn quiet at $1 26 for new mixed Western, and $1 [illegible] for Old No. 1. Oats, Barley [illegible] and quiet. Peas dull. Corn Meal [illegible] Mill Feed firm and scarce; [illegible] Shipstuffs at $40, and Middlings at [illegible]. Railroad Freights on Flour—To Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

Milwaukee, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Flour dull; City Double Extras, $9 75@$10 [illegible]; Country do., $7 37½@$9 75. Wheat dull at $2 0[illegible] for No. 1, and $2 03 for No. 2. Corn dull at 97½c. for New Shelled. Oats steady at 58c.@60c. for No. 2. Rye dull and nominal at $1 56. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat, 3,600 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,00 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Cotton dull and depressed; Middlings 15¾@16¾c. Flour very dull and nothing doing. Wheat—Receipts and demand very light; Southern unchanged. Prime heavy. Corn heavy; Prime White and Yellow $1 15. Oats heavy at 75c. Rye dull at $1 [illegible]. Provisions quiet, Bacon—Shoulders 11c.; Sides [illegible] 8¾c. Mess Pork $22 75@$23.

Toledo, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Flour—Sales of Spring Wheat at $10 [illegible]. Wheat—Sales of Amber at $2 65. Corn active and advanced [illegible]; sales of new at 94c.@94½c., and No. 2 at [illegible]; Michigan new, 93½c.@94c.; new for all the month at [illegible]. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye—Sales of Michigan at $1 45. Dressed Hogs, $7 25@$8 50.

Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Beef Cattle—Receipts, 835 head; prices advanced fully 50c. per cwt. Extra, $14@$14 50; First Quality, $12 50@$13 50; Second Quality, $11 50@$12; Third Quality, $8 50@$11; Milch Cows and Calves, $37@$100. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,513 head. There was not much variation in price for lower grades, but the best sold at 7½c. ℔ ℔.

Memphis, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Cotton dull and nominal; receipts, 1,596 bales; exports, 201 bales; good Cotton is very scarce. Flour firm and unchanged. Bacon dull. Clear Sides, 12½c. Bulk Meats quiet at 11c.@11¼c. Lard 13¾c.@14c. Pork firmer at $22. Corn very scarce at $1@$1 10. Oats, 78c.@80c.

San Francisco, Monday, Jan. 20.
The Flour market is quiet, as there is no export demand; prices are $7 50@$8. Wheat firm at $2 50@$2 65 for good to choice shipping. Legal Tenders 72¼.

Mobile, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Cotton—Middling 15¼c.@15¾c.; holders are willing sellers at the quotations; sales 3,000 bales; receipts 2.336 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27¾; Reading Railroad, 46⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 139.

[Advertisement.]

Because a person has a bad cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Pittsfield National Bank, Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 20, 1868.—E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway—Dear Sir: Your Burglar Alarm Telegraph has saved my house from burglars three times. I am confident, if its advantages were better known, they would be generally in use.
Very respectfully, E. S. FRANCIS, Cashier.

[Advertisement.]

Secretary Stanton, Gen. Grant and others, find Kent's East India Coffee the best in the world for family use. Sold by all grocers. Depot, No. 233 Washington-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Jan. 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of New-York	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Jan. 25	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, RIO, ETC.

Eagle	Jan. 23	New-York	Havana.
Brunette	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Jan. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Persia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City until 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M. 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Pr steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall and California—E. Fortuna, F. Faankel, E. Lazarus, O. B. Boyd, J. O. Bradford, Thomas Cobb. For California—B. Hagan, David O. Ellis and wife, T. Hoggett, H. A. Kent and wife, S. L. Kent, L. Lubosch and 2 children, Miss McCabe, M. Frankenthal, Miss Vaughan, Miss E. Smith, G. W. Vaughan, H. Gluckman and wife, M. Gluckman and wife, E. A. Hutchinson, J. C. Hutchinson, Miss A. Hutchinson, B. Conrad, wife and 3 children, Miss M. A. Semple, Miss Hoffman, M. Waterman, Col. C. F. Wood, A. Stoloz, G. Jacobs, E. Adams, wife, 3 children and 2 nieces, Mrs. M. F. Higgins, Col. R. S. Williamson, T. Tobin, James Dalrymple, wife and child, J. Ressegrill, wife, daughter and child, E. Ryams, Julius Jacobs, Miss Carrie Lewis, M. V. Wells, W. H. B. Schmidt and wife, John Corning and wife, G. M. Graves, Charles Whitney, Mrs. Henry Durant, J. H. Robinson, R. H. McDonald, G. H. Sylvester, A. M. Wardwell, M. Bixio, Mrs. Dr. Hitchcock and daughter, Miss Reilly and sister, Mrs. Kidwell, nurse and infant, Mr. Ketler, J. M. Dulin, Mrs. O. B. Boyd, M. Valliant, Mrs. D. W. Welty, G. B. May, Mrs. C. Pritchard and child, J. H. Lorrigan, H. D. Scripture, Mrs. Lubosch and child, W. W. Griffiths, wife and child, E. S. Griffiths, B. F. Allen, wife and 5 children, George H. Burgess, W. P. Coleman, Mrs. Dr. Gwin and daughter, E. J. Coleman and wife, G. W. Wass, W. M. Gwin, Jr., Miss L. Goodman, Capt. Pollock, George E. Gray, wife, 2 children and 2 nurses, Miss Turner, Thomas Gordon, Samuel Cole, B. F. Higgs, W. H. Berthard, Alfred Cooper, W. Franklin, wife and 2 children, James Davis, wife and 3 children, H. Davis, wife and son, J. Street, wife and nurse, J. S. Evans, J. Laws, wife and 2 children, Miss Jennie Clifton, W. Barley and sister, J. A. Nayhew, B. Brunnfield, F. M. Bates, W. R. Defrees, Mrs. George B. Hayward, nurse and child, Capt. W. Ross, Hong Kong; W. L. McDonald, wife and 5 children, Mrs. E. Ward and child, James H. Lowe, C. Reddington and sister, Thomas Kerrigan and brother, Miss Kerrigan, J. Martin and brother, Stephen Simmons, R. O. Ives, wife and child, M. G. Berk, George W. Grow, Ward Perkins, W. L. Butman, Charles E. Carroll, wife and 2 children, John J. Tay, wife and child, Lewis Cutting, Alexander Morrison, wife and child, Mrs. E. Auld, Miss Eva Auld, Mrs. Lizzie Hobbs and 2 children, Mrs. Almira J. Fletcher and 2 children, P. G. Stovey, Wm. T. Jackson and wife, J. Brazer, P. Gaffney, Mrs. A. R. Nichols and 2 children, Mrs. B. Nelson and child, Miss Mary Burke, L. Beranger, J. C. Miller, James A. Service, E. Duncan, J. Spencer, Thomas Foey and son, C. S. Taylor, C. C. Murray, wife and child, A. Mallory, wife, daughter, 3 sons and 2 children, C. Coakley and wife, C. Wallace, wife, daughter and child, W. St. John and wife, A. Jackson, R. B. Loyal, Charles Grassman and wife, S. W. Howard, George W. Johnson, Edmund Hurley, S. S. Stevens, wife and daughter, Mrs. Naomi Childs, Mrs. E. R. Shattuck and 2 children, James W. Mickelly, George Dawson, J. G. Miller, John Dunlop, H. D. Moore, I. King, V. S. Rolls, T. Rolls, H. S. Nettleton, George W. Grow, George W. Fuller, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 21.—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—John Wood and wife, Miss Mary Wood, John Wood, Jr., Mrs. Isabella Parker, Mrs. Johnson, Master Johnson, Coombes, J. B. Connell, wife and children, G. W. Hoglen and wife, John Dowling and wife, Miss Donohue, H. S. Keech and servant, Capt. Elmhurst, S. E. Hopkins, E. Haughman, George McGiven, Adolph Diallor, B. Juarri, James Keirsake, Edward Moore, R. A. Whittaker, Hugh Elder, John Thompson, J. Burns, John Roberts, Francis Cepedes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets.... 5 05 | Moon rises.... 5 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 17 | Gov. Island. 7 06 | Hell Gate .. 8 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Saratoga, King, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Brunette, Spinney, Havana, Jacob Lorrillard; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.

Barks Lord Palmerston, (Brem.,) Macready, Cadiz via Vigo, Harbeck & Halsey; Rebecca Caruana, Lieogang, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Assunta, (Ital.,) Lauro, London, Slocovich & Smith.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Scholtz, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners D. Keeling, Granger, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Senator Grimes, Lord, Jacksonville, B. P. Sherman; Union, Downey, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Ralph Post, Schmidt, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Halcrow, from Liverpool Jan. 7, via Queenstown Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 10, passed steamship Africa in lat. 51 18, lon. 16 19, bound E.; Jan. 17, passed steamship City of Washington in lat. 54 52, lon. 48 50, bound E.; Jan. 20, passed steamship City of Baltimore in lat. 41 23, lon. 64 15, bound E. The City of Boston reports the ship Francis B. Cutting, Capt. Tyson, from Savannah for Liverpool, wind bound at Queenstown. She had picked up the Captain and crew of the British brig Maggie Rose in lat. 36, lon. 62.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. No date, 18 miles south of Hatteras, signaled steamship Moneka, hence for Charleston. The C. was detained outside the Hook all night on account of the fog.

Steamer Electra, Ney, Providence.
Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.
Steamer Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.
Schr. Nellie F. Burgess, Burgess, Port Bluff, S. C., to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr. Edwin, Davis, Astoria.
Schr. J. F. Taylor, ——, Virginia, with wood.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 21—Passed up—Ship David Stewart, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

The steamer Resolute arrived from Body Island with [illegible]

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 21, [illegible] P. M.—Arr. schrs. A. M. [illegible], Portsmouth, N. H., for New-York; [illegible], Baltimore, for Boston. [illegible] schrs. Frederick & Elmer, Edgetown; Surprise, [illegible] Alert. [illegible] —No Arrivals. [illegible] all vessels except Sr. schr. Ada. [illegible] —Sld. Ada. [illegible] A. M.—Arr. Br. brig John Armstrong, Turk's Island for Boston; [illegible] Jared Snow, Rockland, for New-York; A. Richards, Rockland, for New-York; [illegible] Susan Sears, Baltimore, for Boston; Ocean Bird, Gloucester, for Newport, and sailed. Wind S. W.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20—Arr. ships Great Western, [illegible] and Good Hope, from New-York; John [illegible], from Philadelphia; Senator Webber, from Hong Kong; Colorado, from Manila; Matilda, from Port Stanley, with the cargo of the bark Orange, from Nassau for Glasgow, condemned at Port Stanley. Sld. ship Belvidere, for Hong Kong.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 21.—Arr. steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York. [illegible] schr. W. S. Alexander, for Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

Owing to the prevalence of a severe northeast snow-storm, there have been very few arrivals from sea by the way of Sandy Hook. The ice in the North River is unusually heavy, impeding the ferry-boats to a great degree, and rendering navigation difficult and dangerous. There are a number of steamers ready for sea, but up to 6 P. M. none have sailed, among which are steamships Rising Star, for Aspinwall; Brunette, for Havana; Virgo and Thames, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk.

The brig Alvarado, from Arichat, N. S., which had her lumber port stove by the ice on the 20th, and run ashore at Stapleton, Staten Island, to prevent her sinking, was towed up to the City this morning.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21—1:20 P. M.—The steamship Sidon, from New-York, has arrived here en route to Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—1 P. M.—The Thetis, from Wilmington for Liverpool, is ashore at Wexford.

WINTER CLOTHING.
Prices have Reached the Lowest Point.
A Fine Line of New Goods to be Closed Out by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, cor. Grand-st,
Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

1868—CRINOLINE—1868
LOCKWOOD'S
NEW PATENT SPIRAL
(OR CONTINUOUS WIRE)
SKIRTS.

These SUPERIOR SKIRTS have been THOROUGHLY TESTED, and pronounced by the ladies as the most DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and BEAUTIFUL of all the CRINOLINES yet introduced. They are made of only TWO WIRES, the one heavy and the other light, and consequently are never out of order by separation or otherwise. They are made of the BEST TEMPERED SILVER-STEEL, BEAUTIFULLY COVERED AND ENAMELED. The TAPES are of a SUPERIOR Manufacture and Quality of thread, and ALL of the FASTENINGS well silvered.

These SKIRTS are guaranteed to WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY SKIRTS MADE BY ANY OTHER KNOWN METHOD. Ladies purchasing Crinoline WILL CONSULT THEIR OWN INTEREST by calling for these SKIRTS, and must not accept any as genuine that do not bear my name plainly printed on the band, in blue ink.

FOR SALE by all FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods Houses THROUGHOUT the country, and manufactured ONLY BY
G. W. LOCKWOOD.
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st., New-York.

SPIRAL SKIRT CAUTION.

WHEREAS:—I have recently purchased from Wests, Bradley & Cary, and am now the owner of certain Letters Patent granted to SAMUEL PEBERDY, Nov. 30, 1858, for an improvement in Ladies' Hoop Skirts, known as the "SPIRAL SKIRT," and as no such Skirt can be made except under said patent, DEALERS are hereby notified not to purchase or vend any spiral skirts except such as have my name with date of patent, etc., plainly printed on the band in blue ink, under penalty of prosecution for damages. Manufacturers are also notified that my rights under said patent will be enforced.
G. W. LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st., New-York.

WILL AMERICANS SUBMIT?
OR
SHALL WE SAY TO GREAT BRITAIN,
AS YOU PLEASE!
SEE "THE REVOLUTION,"
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
WILL THE BRITISH
HANG TRAIN?
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S LAST WORDS.
TRAIN IN A BRITISH JAIL.
LORD DERBY PERPLEXED.
SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.
TRAIN'S SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "REVOLUTION."
TALK AMONG THE BROKERS IN WALL STREET.
RICH DEVELOPMENTS.
IS CONGRESS "INFAMOUS?"
MRS. STANTON'S PHILOSOPHER ON THE STOOL OF REPENTANCE.
MULLER'S PROTEST AND THE "REVOLUTION'S" ADVERTISEMENT REFUSED BY WENDELL PHILLIPS' ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.
SEE "THE REVOLUTION,"
OUT THIS DAY,
AND FOR SALE
AT ALL NEWS STANDS.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—For this and all other postal information subscribe to the UNITED STATES MAIL, published monthly, at $1 per year. Subscriptions received at the Post-office, Room No. 17, up stairs, or by post, addressed PUBLISHER UNITED STATES MAIL, Post-office, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 185, Jan. 21, 1868.
51, 32, 38, 11, 74, 18, 44, 72, 52, 70, 77, 59, 21, 63.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 186, Jan. 21, 1868.
39, 58, 69, 42, 43, 22, 57, 54, 61, 68, 70, 4, 25.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 85, Jan. 21, 1868.
1, 40, 64, 29, 49, 15, 19, 16, 44, 2, 3, 11, 39.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 86, Jan. 21, 1868.
71, 47, 21, 60, 38, 7, 24, 31, 48, 27, 10, 15.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

KELLEY'S WEEKLY!
KELLEY'S WEEKLY!
KELLEY'S WEEKLY!
NOW READY.

In the tenth number of this beautifully illustrated Weekly Journal is commenced a thrilling novel by
ALEXANDRE DUMAS,
the greatest of French writers of fiction. It is entitled
COUNT DE MORET;
OR,
RICHELIEU AND HIS RIVALS.

It is the last extended work of the great author, whose MONTE CRISTO, THE THREE GUARDSMEN BRAGELONE, &c., &c., have made his name and genius known wherever the English language is spoken, to say nothing of his reputation in all the civilized countries of Europe where other tongues are spoken.

It is only necessary to say to the great mass of readers in the United States that
THE COUNT DE MORET,
although written at that period in the author's life when most men's imagination and force would have lost their brilliancy, is the best novel which he has ever produced.

The plot was prepared in 1842, and during the long interval between that year and 1867 he has been engaged in perfecting it and in dressing the fascinating story in that beauty of language which has made his pen so famous the world over.

In this novel, the illustrious characters which adorned and beautified the Court of Anne of Austria are faithfully depicted. Their intrigues, those blots upon the fair page of history which have made their time one long to be shuddered at for its shameless profligacy, are truthfully set forth. Among the more remarkable personages whose adventures the talented author has related, are Queen Anne of Austria, whose heart warmed to the English Buckingham, rather than to the cold caresses of her phantom sovereign; Henrietta de Hautfort, the beauty whom royalty alone might blemish; Marian Delorme, the brilliant actress; Isabelle, the Angel of the Court, whose bright face and womanly heart were needed to purify the tainted and impure atmosphere; Steve Latil, warworn under the white plume of Navarre; Souscarrieres, the boaster, who yet could shake off his man, long-sword in hand; the Dukes and Marshals, whose appropriate deeds and even gestures lift them life-like from the mere lay-figure list; the jester Angely, whose quips lose nothing of their wit, smacking of their age, of course, like sparkling champagne; Richelieu and his brother, the Red Cardinal and the Gray Monk, the scepter of steel and the splinter of ice, one ruling invincibly, the other obeying with a chilling celerity as unseen but as potent as the killingness of frost. Richelieu is all-evident from the early glimpse at him in his secret cabinet, solaced from state toil by the fair nun's affection, or in the merry mood of play-writing with the Paris wits, to the farewell lingering look, when the Scarlet Spynx—his riddle solved—dies deserted by kings, nobles and friends, but while upon him fall the tears of this guardsman Captain and the immortelles of the Sisters of Mercy.

The names above suggest scenes, but only actual view can fully applaud the exquisite pains and utmost taste lavished in making finished studies—a string of gems, each its own jewel, while the links connecting are precious gold—such as the Hugo-esque unburial of the living captive from the convent cell, (a counterpart to the Monte Cristo launch into the sea,) the torture and quartering of Ravailliac, the regicide; the snow-slide and rescue of the mountaineer suspended under the eaves of an abyss by a single icicle, the smugglers' brawl in an Alpine inn, with that startling interposition of the pistol-armed hand dashed through the loophole in the wall, and, worthy sequel, the forlorn hope's rush upon the ramparts of Mantua, with the lion-hero's warlike death.

The following is one of the many thrilling scenes described in Dumas' quick nervous style, which make
THE COUNT DE MORET
one of the most fascinating ever laid before the reading public:

"Really! like that, short, sharp, without saying 'Look out!'" continued Souscarrieres, growing more and more saucy in tone.

"Yes, yes, yes! a hundred times, yes!"

"Kill away, then, my dear Marquis, for I was that man," said Souscarrieres.

"Ah! villain!" cried Pisani, gnashing his teeth as he drew his sword, "defend yourself!"

"Oh, you needn't ask me, my dear Marquis," said the other, springing back and getting his sword out, "I am ready!"

Whereupon, notwithstanding the outcry of Voiture and Brancas' amaze, for he did not understand it at all, there began, between Pisani and the Lord of Souscarrieres, a furious fight, all the more terrible from there being no other light but that of a dim, clouded moon.

In this combat, each, as much from conceit as love of life, displayed all their knowledge of sword-play. Souscarrieres, who excelled in all bodily exercises, was evidently the stronger and more skillful, but Pisani's long legs, the exaggerated style in which he fell to work, gave him a great advantage for unexpectedness of attacks and for the distance that he could retreat. However, after some twenty seconds, Marquis Pisani muttered a cry through his set teeth, let his arm fall, raised it, but almost instantly dropped his sword, too weighty for him to bear, when he leaned against the wall, uttered a sigh, and doubled up, so to say.

"Your'e witnesses all that he *would* have it!" said Souscarrieres, lowering his blade.

"Alas! yes!" returned Brancas and Voiture.

"And you will attest that all passed according to the rules of honor?"

"We will."

"Well, as I prefer the cure to the death of the sinner, carry him to his mother, and have Bouvard, the royal physician, sent for."

"That's the best we can do! Help me, Brancas, we are only a few steps from Rambouillet House, luckily."

"What a pity!" sighed Brancas, "we were getting along so nicely!"

While Brancas and Voiture bore Pisani as softly as possible to his mother's house, Souscarrieres rounded the corner of Ortis and Fromenteau streets, muttering:

"Curse those hunchbacks! I don't know what sets them all against me! that's the third human camel that I have been obliged to run my sword through to shake 'em off!"

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